هكذا من الأصل

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Rain. Temp. 15-12 (59-54). Tomorrow cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 18-11 (65-52). LONDON: Scattered showers. Temp. 15-9 (59-48). Tomorrow unsettled. Yesterday's temp. 15-12 (59-54). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 18-9 (65-48). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 29-13 (85-55). Yesterday's temp. 22-13 (71-55).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria 8 S. | Lebanon 90 P.
Belgium 14 B.Fr | Luxembourg 14 L.Fr.
Denmark 2.25 D.Kr | Morocco 1.53 Dr.
Eire (Inc. Tax) 11 P | Netherlands 1 F'or.
Finland 1.40 F.M | Nigeria 3/6
France 1.50 Fr. | Norway 2.25 N.Kr.
Germany 1 D.M. | Portugal 8 Esc.
Great Britain 10 P. | Spain 18 Ptas.
Greece 12 Drs. | Sweden 1.75 S.Kr.
India Rs. 2.75 | Switzerland 1.00 S.Fr.
Iran 25 Rials | Turkey T.L.5
Italy 200 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) 30 Cts.
Israel I.£1.40 | Yugoslavia 6 D.

No. 28,214 * * PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPT. 29-30, 1973 Established 1887

Internees Return to Pakistan

First Civilians Are Repatriated

From Wire Dispatches

WAGAH, Pakistan, Sept. 28.—Veiled Moslem women carrying babies born behind barbed wire crossed the border from India today, beginning the repatriation of more than 90,000 Pakistanis held nearly two years after the Indo-Pakistani war.

Twenty-one months after the two nations fought the 14-day war that gave birth to Bangladesh, the first of about 16,000 civilian prisoners crossed a six-foot-wide neutral strip into Pakistan. Some told stories of mistreatment by their Indian captors.

At the welcoming ceremony at this border post, 14 miles east of Lahore, Pakistan, a small band played "The Colonel Bogie March."

A total of 842 persons were to cross today and 848 more will cross tomorrow to complete the first release of civilians, most of them civil servants, their families and the families of Pakistani soldiers. All were captured when East Pakistan fell to the Indian Army and Bengali rebels.

Pakistan took only 606 prisoners in the war. They were freed in exchanges last year.

Shooting Described

Several returnees described a shooting incident in Camp No. 38 at Allahabad, in which they said an Indian guard fired without provocation, killing two prisoners and wounding three others.

"There was no reason for the shooting," said Rana Mohammed Shirush, 24, a clerk for the East Pakistan government before he was imprisoned after the war. "Two died on the spot. The prisoners were not trying to escape. They were just standing there, talking and laughing. The shots came without warning."

Maj. Gen. Qamar Alim Mirza, chairman of Pakistan's Prisoner of War Repatriation Committee, said the civilians were "in a sad plight," with women and children suffering from lack of vitamins and medicine.

A physician released today said malnutrition and disease are rampant in the Indian camps.

Dr. S.S. Zafir, a 35-year-old surgeon, said that about one person in four among the 2,500 inmates of the camp where he was interned contracted infectious hepatitis.

In an interview shortly after he crossed the border, Dr. Zafir spoke of his experiences for the last 22 months as a medical officer in one of the 50 camps.

He said:

● Milk was so scarce that mothers would sell their clothing and fathers their pants for money with which to buy milk from the prison canteen to feed their children.

● Indian authorities never supplied adequate medicines and were slow to take sick persons to the hospital. This delay resulted in the death of a 6-year-old child suffering from pneumonia symptoms.

Altogether, 96 prisoners have succumbed to "natural causes," including disease, in the Indian camps, according to the International Red Cross.

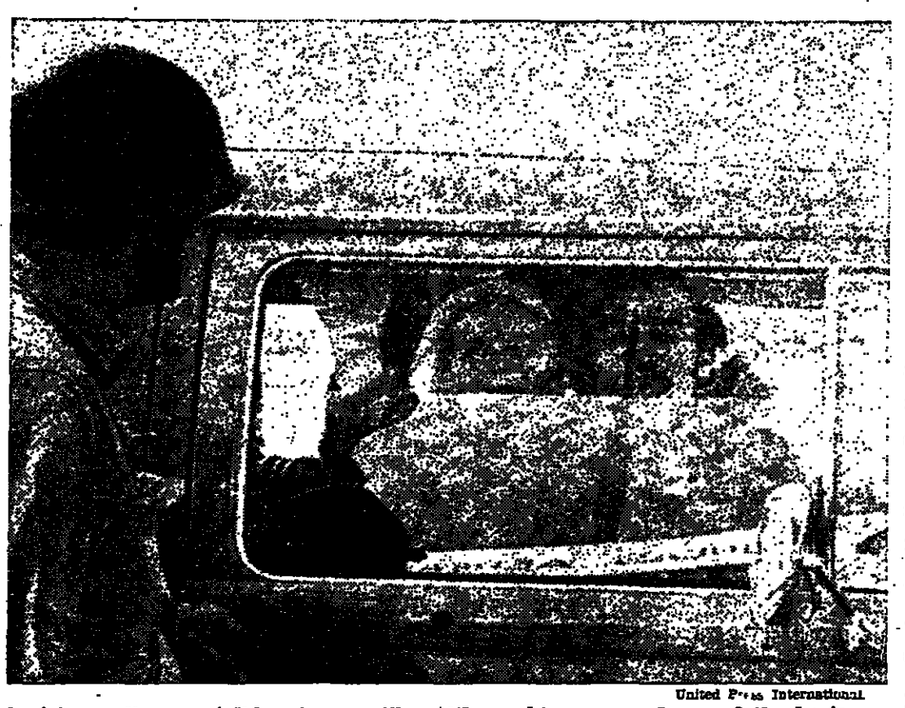
● About 130 women gave birth in his camp during the course of their confinement, but about one child in 10 did not survive.

Dozens of other prisoners released today backed up Dr. Zafir.

"The specific problem was an acute scarcity of essential medicines," he said. "I repeatedly requested medicines from the International Red Cross and from Indian authorities. The response was equivalent to nil."

In addition to hepatitis, he said, smallpox, chickenpox, malaria, measles, scabies and dysentery ran through the camp in "epidemic proportions."

Hygienic standards in the camp were "very, very poor," the physician said.



United Press International

Austrian policeman talking to guerrilla with machine gun and one of the hostages.

2 Arabs Seize 4 Hostages in Raid On Soviet Jews in Austria Train

VIENNA, Sept. 28 (AP).—Two Arab terrorists on a train carrying 37 Russian Jews seized four hostages today in what they called a protest against the migration of Jews from the Soviet Union to Israel.

They took over a sleeper car in which the 37 Jews rode, making their raid as the train crossed into Austria from Czechoslovakia. At Marchegg, on the Austrian side of the border, they wounded a Czech train controller and then commandeered a van. They used it to drive the 30 miles to Vienna's Schwechat Airport with their hostages, one of whom was reported to be a woman.

Threatening to kill their hostages, the terrorists demanded a plane to fly them and three Jewish hostages to an unnamed Arab country. They promised to release the fourth hostage, an Austrian customs official, if their demand was met.

But Austrian negotiators, headed by Interior Minister Otto Roesch, insisted that all of the hostages would have to be released before Austria would allow the gunmen to leave the country.

"Whatever happens, a flight of the terrorists with the hostages aboard is ruled out," Mr. Roesch declared. "First the hostages must be released."

The Arabs first set a 4 p.m. (1500 GMT) deadline for meeting their demands, then changed it to 7 p.m. But they dropped that deadline when told that they would have to await a 9 p.m. decision by the Austrian government.

At 10:30, Mr. Roesch told reporters that Egyptian Ambassador Salah Gohar and Iraqi Ambassador Jassef Jassem al-Azzawi had declared their willingness to replace the hostages. A Cessna two-engined sports plane touched down at Schwechat airport, and—provided that the terrorists agreed—it was considered possible that it would fly them out of Austria.

One of the terrorists seemed to be getting restless, while the other declared that the Austrians had no chance to wear them out. Police said he told them that he and his colleague had slept for 15 hours before the attack and had enough "pep" pills to keep them awake for 96 hours.

At 6 p.m., authorities had offered to give the Arabs a safe flight out of the country if they would leave their hostages here. The offer was rejected as Middle East Airways reportedly was readying a plane.

At one point, an Arab dramatiz-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

After Series of Mass Murders

Curfew Imposed on Baghdad, Iraq Closes Airport, Border

BEIRUT, Sept. 28 (UPI).—Iraq's Socialist regime, rocked by an abortive coup there months ago, today clamped a curfew on Baghdad and started a special search for killers who have committed a series of murders in the capital.

Baghdad radio and the Iraqi News Agency said the curfew went into effect at 6 a.m. (0300 GMT) and would continue until further notice. Also, Baghdad Airport was closed to all outgoing international flights and the country's border with Syria was sealed.

The agency said the curfew was imposed to permit security officials "to carry out a special investigation in some districts of the capital into the three confusing crimes which occurred recently in three suburbs of Baghdad."

According to Iraqi travelers in Beirut, at least six multiple slayings occurred in residential suburbs of Baghdad in recent weeks and as many as 16 persons were believed to have been killed.

The government recently offered a reward of 15,000 Iraqi dinars ($45,000) for information leading to the arrest of the killer or killers.

The reports reaching Beirut said the murders were sadistic and an axe or a butcher's knife was used to cut off the heads and arms of victims. In at least one instance, an entire family was butchered.

None of the victims appeared to have political connections.

However, Saddam Hussein, vice-president of the Ba'athist Socialist regime, said in a speech Monday that the murders could be linked to "counter-revolutionary" elements.

In an apparent reference to that speech, the Iraqi News Agency said:

"Saddam Hussein indicated last week that the recent crimes are not ordinary crimes, as some may imagine, but crimes committed by traitor hirelings who have sold themselves to the foreigner."

The "foreigner" was not identified.

However, in his speech Monday, Mr. Hussein linked "schemes of imperialism" with "pockets of counter-revolution."

Travelers arriving in Beirut from Iraq said one current theory in Baghdad was that the killings were the work of a gang seeking revenge for the execution of Iraq's former chief of state security, Nazem Kazzar.

Mr. Kazzar led the abortive plot against the regime on June 30.

Russian Woman Gives Birth on Jet Over Ocean

LONDON, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—A Russian woman gave birth to a baby boy on an American Delta Airlines jumbo jet over the Atlantic ocean today.

A spokesman for the airline in London said: "We had only the briefest of signals. The baby was born at a minute past five this morning." The woman was traveling from Washington with a Russian consular party.

When the plane landed, an argument was reported to have broken out between the Soviet vice-consul who was on the flight and airport authorities when the vice-consul insisted that he stay with the mother and baby but was told there was no room in the ambulance.

A London hypnotist, David Berglas, also on the flight, said it was a "perfect birth."

"I went to see if I could help, having assisted as a hypnotist at more than 100 births. But this one went very smoothly. It was perfect and only took a little while."

Setback Seen for Administration

Senate Backs 110,000-Man Cut In U.S. Overseas Troops by '76

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (NYT).—The Senate voted yesterday to require a 110,000-man reduction in overseas troops by the end of 1975. The vote was 48 to 36.

The administration, which had succeeded on Wednesday in reversing a Senate amendment calling for a 40 percent reduction in air and ground troops stationed in foreign countries, found itself outmaneuvered and outvoted as Democrats pushed through an amendment ordering a 23 percent reduction.

The administration was more successful later, however, as the Senate, by a vote of 49 to 47, approved the program to accelerate development of the Trident missile-launching submarine, the most expensive weapons system ever proposed by the military.

Slowdown Rejected

By the two-vote margin, the Senate rejected an amendment that would have had the effect of slowing down the Trident program by two years. The amendment, to a $21-billion military procurement authorization bill, would have deleted $885 million from the $1.6 billion requested by the administration for development of the nuclear-powered submarine in the present fiscal year.

Under the administration's accelerated development and construction program, the first of the 10 planned Trident submarines, each of which will cost an estimated $1.3 billion, will go into operation in 1978—two years ahead of the original schedule.

While successful in defending its major weapons programs against any significant cuts by the Senate, the administration found itself caught in a changing tide of sentiment in the Senate about a post-World War II policy that led to the present stationing of 471,000 air and ground troops in foreign countries.

By switching the votes of four senators, the administration succeeded Wednesday in defeating an amendment, initially approved by the Senate, requiring a 40 percent reduction—or 190,000 men—in the ground and air troops stationed abroad during the next three years.

Today, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., joined by Sen. Alan B. Cranston, D., Calif., came back with what they described as a compromise amendment proposing a smaller reduction. Originally, they proposed a 125,000-man reduction by mid-1975. At the suggestion of Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D., W.Va., the Democratic whip, the reduction was lowered to 110,000, and Sen. Humphrey, seeking to broaden support for his amendment, extended the deadline until the end of 1975.

A sizable bloc of senators who found the 40 percent reduction to be too much switched yesterday to support the Humphrey-Cranston amendment that was opposed by the administration, although not with the same concerted lobbying used Wednesday to defeat the 40 percent reduction proposed by the Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana.

In a day of maneuvering over a compromise, the administration gradually resigned itself to the likelihood that the Senate would adopt some troop reductions. The administration's strategy now is to have the Senate amendment dropped in a Senate-House conference on the military procurement bill.

At a meeting with Republican senators earlier in the day, President Nixon reportedly expressed his opposition in principle to any reduction in foreign-based troops on the grounds that it would undermine his position as the United States prepares to enter into negotiations next month with the Soviet Union on mutual troop reductions in Europe.

On the basis of Wednesday's vote, it was apparent that the Senate, although by a bare majority, was not prepared to order a troop withdrawal so large that it could only be fulfilled by a substantial reduction of American forces stationed in Western Europe. As a result, Sen. Hum-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Agnew Lawyers Act to Stop Investigation by Grand Jury

Vice-President Is Planning To Stay and Fight

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew has made up his mind about the next phase of what he calls his "nightmare." He does not intend to resign, even if he is indicted by the Baltimore grand jury, but is going to fight for exoneration through the courts and keep appealing to the House of Representatives for a full and open hearing, no matter how long it takes.

Not, he makes clear, because of political ambition or any hopes for the presidential nomination in 1976. All that is over now, he tells his friends. He has been destroyed politically and knows it, but he will not go quietly, for that would look like a confession of guilt, and that, he insists, is a confession he will never make.

Mr. Agnew decided to appeal to the House to hear his case after Fred Graham of the Columbia Broadcasting System on Sept. 22 quoted Henry E. Petersen, assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, as saying he had refused to drop criminal charges against the Vice-President because Mr. Petersen was confident that the government could obtain a conviction

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



NYT.

Henry E. Petersen, Justice Department official who is in charge of the Agnew probe.

Case Officials Confer With Presiding Judge

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28 (AP).—Attorneys for Spiro T. Agnew went to court today to try to stop a federal grand jury from investigating the Vice-President in connection with allegations of political corruption.

At the same time, Justice Department officials and other lawyers for Mr. Agnew met in Norfolk, Va., with the federal judge who was presiding over all aspects of the Agnew case.

Attorney Stanley Mortonson filed a motion in U.S. District Court here seeking a protective order to prevent anyone from presenting to the grand jury any testimony, documents or other material aimed at indictment of Mr. Agnew so long as he is Vice-President.

It also sought to prohibit the grand jury from issuing any indictment, presentment or other charge pertaining to the Vice-President and to order any discussion of the evidence halted.

"The Constitution forbids that the Vice-President be indicted or tried in any criminal court," the motion said. "In consequence, any investigation by the grand jury concerning the applicant's activities will be in excess of the grand jury's jurisdiction . . ."

Prosecutors Accused

The three-page motion also charged that the prosecutors in the case "have engaged in a steady campaign of statements to the press which could have no purpose and effect other than to prejudice any grand or petit jury hearing evidence relating to Agnew."

Mr. Mortonson told newsmen at the Federal Courthouse that he had delivered copies of the motion to both U.S. Attorney George Beall, who is heading the investigation, and to Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen after discussing the matter with Mr. Beall this morning. He would not elaborate on the discussion.

Mr. Mortonson filed with the motion an affidavit specifying what was termed examples of so-called leaks to the news media in connection with the case.

"Taken together, they permit only one possible explanation: The number of officials in the prosecutorial arm of our government have misused their offices in an immoral and illegal attempt to drive the Vice-President from the office to which he was elected and to assure his conviction," the affidavit read. The document was signed by Jay H. Topkis, another Agnew lawyer.

Mr. Beall later issued a statement saying the grand jury investigation would continue.

"It is anticipated that there

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Nixon Sees Gromyko, Pledges To Fight for Trade Concession

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP).—President Nixon assured Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko today that the administration will push hard for the granting of tariff concessions to Russia in the face of congressional opposition.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Gromyko met for two hours in what were described as "extensive and far-ranging discussions" that apparently focused on the trade controversy.

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said Mr. Nixon told Mr. Gromyko of his hopes and expectations to win most-favored-nation treatment on tariffs for the Soviet Union and a willingness to compromise with Congress on the question.

The House Ways and Means Committee earlier this week voted against granting such status to Russia because of displeasure over that country's policies relating to Jewish emigration and the treatment of dissidents.

Mr. Warren, saying he could not go into details, reported that Mr. Nixon told Mr. Gromyko in detail about his problems with Congress on the issue. The foreign minister in turn "reviewed the internal situation in the Soviet Union" that has given rise to congressional reaction, Mr. Warren said.

After the two-hour session, Mr. Nixon personally escorted the foreign minister to his waiting limousine.

Mr. Gromyko, who has visited Washington each year following the opening session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, met in the Oval Office with President Nixon, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, Helmut Sonnenfeldt of the National Security Council staff and Soviet interpreters. Mr. Nixon made small talk and joked with a smiling Mr. Gromyko as news photographers recorded the event.

Mr. Nixon is directing an administration effort to arrange a compromise with the House Ways and Means Committee on his request that he be authorized to extend most-favored-nation status to the Soviet Union.

The committee voted yesterday to prohibit U.S. trade concessions to the Soviet Union unless the President determined that the Soviet Union was permitting free emigration for Jews and other citizens.

Some members of the committee have expressed displeasure at high exit fees charged Soviet Jews wishing to emigrate to Israel.

The committee reached tentative agreement on the full trade bill yesterday and was expected to complete action on the measure next week.

Addressing the General Assembly this week, Mr. Gromyko warned against what he called blackmail efforts by others to alter Soviet domestic policy.

Astronauts Get Day Off in Texas After Brief Tests

HOUSTON, Sept. 28 (AP).—Skylab-2's astronauts enjoyed their first day off in two months after a brief medical examination today.

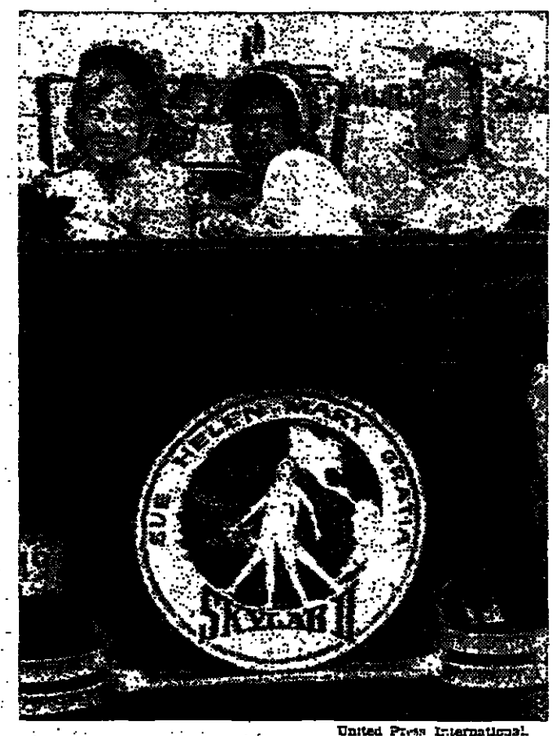
Breaking with tradition, Capt. Alan L. Bean, Dr. Owen K. Garriott and Maj. Jack R. Lousma did not plunge immediately into technical debriefings. Space agency officials felt they had been away from earth for a long time and told them to take it easy.

They relaxed at home with wives and friends. Because of medical quarantine procedures, they will not be able to be with their children for a week.

The astronauts arrived here last night from San Diego, where they were taken by the recovery carrier New Orleans.

The New Orleans plucked them from the Pacific Tuesday after their record 59 1/2-day orbital mission aboard the Skylab space station. Doctors pronounced them in good health and said they were readapting rapidly to earth's gravity.

Tomorrow the spacemen will begin a monthlong series of debriefings, reporting on all aspects of the mission.



United Press International

SKYLAB WIVES—Dressed in gingham and sun bonnets and riding in a 1929 Ford, all ready to greet their husbands at Houston Space Center. From the left: Sue Dean, Helen-Mary Garriott and Gratia Lousma.

U.S. Requesting Custody of Boyle

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP).—Justice Department lawyers went to federal court today in a move to place W. A. (Tony) Boyle in federal custody to prevent what they said could be a second suicide attempt.

Boyle, meanwhile, was removed from the critical list at George Washington University Medical Center.

Boyle, whose condition still was listed as serious, remained in the hospital's intensive care unit. But his personal physician said Boyle was alert and talking.

The union leader took an overdose of barbiturates the evening before he was to appear at a federal court hearing on his removal to Pennsylvania to face murder charges in the death of United Mine Workers insurgent Joseph Yablonski and Yablonski's wife and daughter.

Britain Plans to Cut Back Troops

Ulster Rivals Agree to Discuss Coalition

BELFAST, Sept. 28 (AP).—Britain announced a political breakthrough for Northern Ireland tonight, saying that leaders of feuding Protestant and Roman Catholic parties had agreed to meet Oct. 5 to discuss forming a coalition cabinet for the province.

William Whitelaw, Britain's administrator in Northern Ireland, will confer with the three main parties on forming an executive body.

The British announcement said that Mr. Whitelaw will meet next Friday with the Protestant Unionists, the Catholic-based Social Democrat and Labor party, and the moderate Alliance group, which has members on both sides.

Earlier in the day, the British government announced plans to cut the number of troops in Northern Ireland after the quietest summer since strife erupted between Protestants and Catholics in 1969.

The Defense Ministry said it would not replace two battalions, totaling 1,000 men, which are scheduled to rotate back to their bases in mid-October, after a four-month tour of duty.

It would reduce the British military presence to 15,500 troops.

"It has always been our policy to have no more than the necessary number of troops in such a situation," a spokesman said.

According to army statistics, two soldiers were killed in August by guerrillas of the Irish Republican Army, compared with 20 in August of last year. There were six military fatalities in July compared with 19 in July, 1972.

Guerrilla bombings also have shown a steep decrease. In August, 1972, there were 126 explosions, against 69 last month.

Guerrilla violence persists, however. Two men planted a bomb today in the office of a fuel-oil depot in Dungannon, County Tyrone. The explosion set off a blaze that destroyed the depot.

In Dublin, the capital of the Irish Republic, troops stood by at Mountjoy Prison for trouble threatened by IRA inmates who are demanding the status of political prisoners.

Hunt Pressed for Allende Aides

Chilean Junta Captures Head Of Banned Communist Party

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—Chilean troops, hunting for the leaders of the ousted government of the late Salvador Allende, have captured Luis Corvalan Lepe, general-secretary of the now-banned Communist party, official sources said today.

Mr. Corvalan, 57, once a primary schoolteacher, was one of the new military junta's most wanted men. The junta has issued a list of 15 former officials of the Allende government that it wants to arrest.

His capture occurred less than 24 hours after the regime announced a reward of 500,000 escudos (about $1,500) for information leading to the capture of the men on the list.

Mr. Corvalan, a Communist theoretician, was captured early today. Troops yesterday captured Luis Espinoza, a former parliamentarian and activist of the Socialist party in southern Chile.

Also sought by the junta are Carlos Altamirano, chief of the Socialist party, Migel Enriquez Espinosa, president of the Revolutionary Leftist Movement (MIR) and Miriam Contreras Bell, Mr. Allende's private secretary.

Leftist 'Who's Who'

The list of fugitives sought was a virtual "who's who" of the extreme left within the Allende administration. Many of the persons named were believed now to be actively attempting to organize underground resistance to the military forces that overthrew Mr. Allende on Sept. 11.

Meanwhile, two active resistants to the military take-over were executed yesterday on the order of war tribunals in cities north and south of Santiago.

More than 30 persons accused of being "extremists" were due to be brought before war tribunals in the port city of Valparaiso.

The former governor of Talca Province, German Castro Rojas, was executed at Talca, 150 miles south of Santiago. He was accused of killing a police officer and taking a group of 10 men to try to sabotage a dam in the area.

Another so-called "extremist," Teovaldo Saldiva Villalon, was executed after appearing before the war tribunal at Quillota, 80 miles north of Santiago. He had been arrested on Sept. 17, after attacking a post of carabineros, or paramilitary police.

Scant Information

While the new military rulers provided only scant information about executions by firing squad and summary shootings by police, leftist sympathizers claimed that leftists were being methodically hunted down and shot.

Officials have denied reports of mass extermination and torture as being leftist propaganda designed to discredit the new government abroad.

U.S. Discounts Reports

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—U.S. officials in Chile have investigated allegations of mass executions and found no basis for the claims, a senior State Department official said today.

The official, Jack Kubisch, assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, added that two International Red Cross representatives and the foreign press corps had spoken to political detainees and apparently received no information to substantiate charges of mass executions.

Mr. Kubisch was responding before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee to a statement by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., the chairman, expressing concern about the treatment of political prisoners following the military coup in Chile.



AP.

Luis Corvalan Lepe

Dominican Leftist Who Held Envoy's Son May Stay in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 28 (AP).—French sources said today that Dominican leftist Manfredo Casado Villar probably will be granted political asylum here.

Mr. Casado, 39, a political refugee who gained passage out of the Dominican Republic by holding the Mexican ambassador's 12-year-old son hostage, was held briefly by police when he arrived at Le Bourget Airport from Santo Domingo.

But French officials said his passport was in order and he was allowed to enter the country.

Mr. Casado arrived accompanied by Dominican journalist Virgilio Gomez Rodhamez, who was his intermediary with the government in Santo Domingo.

Toy Hand Grenade

Mr. Casado held the son of Ambassador Francisco E. Garcia for 28 hours, at first threatening to blow up the youth with what was later found to be a toy hand grenade.

Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer agreed to permit Mr. Casado to go abroad and the child was released unharmed at the airport as the kidnapper boarded a flight for Madrid. Spanish police put him on a plane for Paris.

Mr. Casado lived at the Mexican Embassy in Santo Domingo as a political refugee for more than a year because Dominican authorities refused to allow him to leave the country. He had been convicted of murder in absentia and sentenced to 30 years in prison. He was a member of the illegal Dominican Popular Movement.

Briton Assails Naples Hospital As 'Nightmare'

LONDON, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—An English woman has attacked conditions at an Italian hospital where she was detained for a week as a cholera suspect and says she will send a report on her experiences there to the World Health Organization.

Describing her stay in the Cotugno Hospital in Naples as a "nightmare," June Chambers, a hospital bacteriologist, said in a front-page interview in the London Times today: "The whole place was covered in dirt and vomit and no attempt was made to clear it up. On no occasion in seven days did I see any of the staff wash their hands, even after touching patients."

She said the doctor's breath smelt strongly of brandy, even at midday. "There was no soap, towels or toilet paper and at no time were any patients, old or young, washed, fed or helped in any way by the staff. I did not see any beds changed and food was scarce."

Twenty-six persons died in the monthlong cholera epidemic.

Mrs. Chambers was quoted by the Times as saying patients had to eat with their fingers, and any food left over was thrown on the floor and left there. "I cannot stress enough that the hospital is the most filthy and disgusting place I have ever seen in my life. I am sure many people must have caught disease in the hospital after they were admitted because of the dirty conditions," she said.

Paris Cholera Case

PARIS, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—French health authorities have notified the World Health Organization that a 7-month-old girl is being treated for cholera in a Paris hospital. The girl and her parents returned earlier this month from Algeria.

Cosmonauts In Second Day Aboard Soyuz

Testing Controls Of New Spacecraft

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (AP).—The Soviet Union's Soyuz-12 cosmonauts entered their second day in space today on a flight to test the controls of a new model of the spacecraft.

The two cosmonauts, the Russians' first men in space in 27 months, were sent aloft yesterday in what was scheduled as a two-day mission.

It is the first manned test of a modified Soyuz craft—the same basic spacecraft in which three Soviet cosmonauts were killed in June, 1971, when a hatch failed to close properly.

The Soviet Union is scheduled to join the United States in a 1975 space mission involving a linkup of the Soyuz and Apollo.

After a series of space failures, the Russians are eager to demonstrate the reliability of the Soyuz.

American Visit

On Monday, 45 Americans, including astronauts Brig. Gen. Thomas P. Stafford and Capt. Eugene Cernan, will arrive in the Soviet Union to coordinate the 1975 joint flight.

The Russians have given only limited information on the Soyuz-12, but their reports mentioned "structural modifications" and said the mission includes "comprehensive checking and testing of the improved flight systems."

In a story about the launch published today in the Communist party paper, Pravda, a journalist who witnessed the launch at the Baikonur space center on the Kazakhstan steppe, said the Soyuz-12 had been tested on the ground, "but the main test still lies ahead—in orbit."

The cosmonauts are Lt. Col. Vasily Lazarev, a test pilot and doctor, and flight engineer Oleg Makarov. Both making their first space flights.



United Press International

ANOTHER FIRST—Lt. Lorraine Kay Potter, 27, receiving her bars in the Pentagon on Thursday, thus becoming the first female chaplain in the U.S. Air Force. Pinning on her bars are Maj. Gen. Roy Terry, the chief Air Force chaplain and her mother.

Insurgents Capture 2 Outposts 7 Miles South of Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 28 (UPI).—Khmer Rouge insurgents yesterday overwhelmed government troops at two outposts seven miles south of here and sent the defenders fleeing, field reports said today.

Other government troops, protecting the outer ring of the Phnom Penh defense, were pushed back several hundred yards after battles 12 miles southeast of the capital, military sources said.

The reports said that the outposts of Ide Kraham and Spean Bak, each defended by about 80 troops, were evacuated just before dawn, after Communist attacks.

Maj. Chou Chan, a battalion commander responsible for both Highway-2 posts, said: "My troops are exhausted. For the past 20 days, we have had 20 killed, 120 wounded and some reinforcements provided by the high command have deserted."

The major said rebel troops numbered about 1,500, while his battalion was down to 180.

In Saigon today, South Vietnamese officials walked out of a two-party Joint Military Team meeting to protest the overrunning of Plei Djering, a Central Highlands base 230 miles north of Saigon.

Military sources said helicopters carried 350 U. S.-trained troops into the area just before dawn Wednesday in a bid to recapture the isolated base, which fell to the Communists on Sept. 22.

U.S. to Pull Back B-52s

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP).—The Defense Department said today it was pulling back 15 B-52 bombers from Guam and reassigning them to the United States.

The redeployment would leave about 175 B-52s in Asia—50 in Thailand and the remainder at Anderson Air Force Base in Guam.

A spokesman also said that seven TC-135 tanker planes would be reassigned, from Kadena Air Base in Okinawa, to U.S. bases.

The B-52s will start the redeployment tomorrow. They will be the first B-52s brought home since American involvement in the Indochinese fighting ended Aug. 15.

Thai Helicopter Explodes

BANGKOK, Sept. 28 (AP).—An army helicopter exploded and crashed in a rice field in northern Thailand, killing all 12 persons aboard, the Thai Air Force announced today.

Initial investigations showed a mechanical fault was the cause of the explosion, the air force said.

Moscow Cuts Terms Of Two Dissidents

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (UPI).—A Moscow appeals court today cut nearly two years off the prison terms of former dissidents Pyotr Yakir and Victor Krassin, clearing the way for them to be released from jail within a month, dissident sources said.

Mr. Yakir, 50, and Mr. Krassin, 44, were each sentenced to three years in prison and three years in internal exile earlier this month after being convicted of attempting to subvert the Soviet system.

The appeals court today reduced the prison sentences to one year, four months for Mr. Yakir and one year, one month for Mr. Krassin, the sources said.

2 Flee E. Germany

HANNOVER, Sept. 28 (AP).—Two East German workers have crossed the frontier into West Germany, police said today. A mechanic, 35, swam the Elbe River, and a molder, 46, crossed the "death strip" on the East German frontier.

Agnew Determined to Stay, Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

against Mr. Agnew if the case went to trial.

Mr. Petersen was quoted by Mr. Graham as saying: "We've got the evidence. We've got it cold."

On Aug. 6, the Vice-President issued a statement saying, "I am innocent of any wrongdoing... [and] I have confidence in the criminal justice system of the United States... and am equally confident my innocence will be affirmed."

No Longer Confident

The Vice-President is no longer confident in the "criminal justice system of the United States" as it has been interpreted by the U.S. prosecutors in Baltimore and by Mr. Petersen and others in the Criminal Division of the Justice Department. The "leaks" out of Baltimore and the Justice Department, he feels, have destroyed him before the evidence was even presented to the grand jury.

He resents the suggestions that he went back on his word, first expressing confidence in the courts and then turning away from them to the Congress. He "had" confidence in the "criminal justice system," he says, but then when it did not maintain the privacy of its investigation and "leaked" its unproved and even unheard charges against him, he felt he had been "betrayed" by the system and turned to the Congress for a fair and open hearing.

After the "leaks" to Mr. Graham and another leak two days later to the Washington Star-News, Mr. Agnew concluded that these leaks were not coming from minor characters on the periphery of the investigation, but from men close to the top of the Justice Department and, therefore, that the procedures before the grand jury would be "utterly poisoned."

Accordingly, he then turned to the House and appealed for an open hearing. He discussed this first in private with the leaders of his party and then approached Speaker Carl Albert and said he would welcome any kind of investigation, open and on television if the House so desired.

Mr. Agnew was not surprised that Rep. Albert refused to grant his appeal, but he did not regard this as final. He felt that the House would be more "sophisticated" about the charges being brought against him and that it would at least give him a chance to be judged in the open and not by "leaks" in the headlines.

Will Keep Trying

Having been turned down by the speaker for the time being, he will now move soon to enjoin the grand jury from proceeding with its inquiry, although he understands that such a move is unprecedented and may not work. He will meantime keep trying for an open hearing before the House.

One reason why Mr. Agnew approached the speaker was that he felt it was far better to offer to appear publicly before a select committee of the House than to wait and be dragged to the bar of the House in an impeachment proceeding.

He had volunteered all his records, he had gone in with his "hands open" and he resented suggestions that he had tried to duck his problem by "plea bargaining" with the Justice Department.

He insists it was the Justice Department and not himself who had initiated the "plea bargaining." His view is that he was invited to plead guilty to some charges, but this, in his view, was a cop-out that would make him look guilty in the eyes of the public, and on this, he felt, there could be "no compromise."

Mr. Agnew is obviously angry about Mr. Petersen and the Criminal Division of the Justice Department. He feels that they are on the defensive because, as he suspects, they did not turn up much evidence in the Watergate case that came out later in the Senate hearings, that they mishandled an important case about organized crime, that they resented the appointment of Archibald Cox as special prosecutor under Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson and were now trying to make up for their losses at his expense.

The Vice-President is suspicious about all this and wants to get at the bottom of the "leaks" by Justice Department officials. He makes no charges against Mr. Richardson, although he wonders why Mr. Richardson has not been able to discover who was responsible for the "leaks" and why the people responsible have not been punished.

In fact, the Vice-President feels that he has been so damaged by the "leaks" that he hopes to be able to get depositions under oath from the people who may be responsible and if the evidence supports his own information about who is responsible, he is prepared to call publicly for their resignations.

Mr. Agnew is not critical of the President's handling of his case but is less sure about members of the President's staff. He says that the President has been cordial, friendly and has never pressed him to resign or even to take a single step he didn't want to take.

From time to time, the President was ambiguous and maybe less supportive than Mr. Agnew might have wished, but the President also had his problems. Politics, the Vice-President says, is sometimes a little ambiguous, which suggests that he may still retain a sense of humor, but he recognizes that how he deals with his legal problems could affect the President's legal problems, so he has nothing to say against Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Agnew does not discuss the "evidence" against him. Assistant Attorney General Petersen may feel that he has the "evidence" and that he has it "cold," but the plain fact is that Mr. Agnew merely knows the charges—that he is under investigation for taking kickbacks from builders and consultants in Baltimore and that he is charged by some people, including his "personal friends," of taking money and evading taxes.

Common Practice

He does not yet know what "evidence" is available to support these serious charges, but he is asking to face the facts in public. He concedes that it was common practice in Maryland and elsewhere to solicit campaign funds from contractors and to give government contracts to people who contributed to the party in power, if they had the ability to do the job. He feels this was standard practice with his predecessors in Maryland and with his successors, but it was not evidence of corruption.

Mr. Agnew recognizes that this system of political fund-raising may be wrong, even though it is common, and he is coming to the belief that maybe only through public financing of political campaigns can the dangers of corruption be removed and public confidence be restored.

But whatever past practice, he insists on a public investigation of whatever charges anybody wants to bring against him and expresses confidence that he will be cleared if he can get an open hearing.

Meanwhile, the Vice-President has personal problems. The pressure on his family is obvious. He was "boiling mad" at first, then melancholic, frustrated and sleepless, and during this time he sought the counsel of his friends. He talked about all the options before him and did mention "resignation" as one of them, but he says he never really considered resigning and once he had decided to "fight it out," he felt confident and even calm.

May Turn to Press

His appearance bears this out. He is making his case now. If he cannot get his case out against the "leaks" against him or get an open hearing in the House, then he will, ironically, turn even to his old critics in the press. Meanwhile, he is surrounded by expensive lawyers and this is a problem.

The estimate is that his defense may cost as much as half a million dollars. He is now setting up a legal defense fund. He does not have personal finances to face the bills coming up. He regrets having bought a house last year, on which he took a $160,000 mortgage, plus a $30,000 loan. Also, he had invested in a condominium in St. Croix, where there have been some shootings, and that investment has gone bad.

So his defense fund will have three trustees, three law professors who will pass judgment on the propriety of the contributors and all the contributors will be identified publicly. This, he hopes, will see him through the long legal battle he expects.

He cannot "walk away" from this legal battle, he says. He guesses that despite many doubts, he really would have tried for the presidency in 1976, but this is obviously "all over" now. But the fight is not all over, he insists, but just beginning, for he has to clear himself and this is what he says he is determined to do.

Agnew Lawyers Act to Stop Investigation by Grand Jury

(Continued from Page 1)

will be an opportunity for the government to respond in writing to the civil action," he said. "At some point thereafter there will be proceedings before a judge on this matter. The investigation will continue as it has. There will be no change in the government's course in that regard..."

Meeting With Judge

In Norfolk, U.S. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman met with Mr. Topkis and Martin London, another of Mr. Agnew's attorneys, and with Mr. Petersen for more than an hour and then listed dates for future action on the Agnew motion.

Judge Hoffman gave the Justice Department until next Friday to respond to constitutional issues involved in the case and until the following Monday to respond to other issues. Mr. Agnew's attorneys then have until the following Thursday to respond to the Justice Department.

Oral arguments will begin Oct. 12 in U.S. District Court here.

Judge Hoffman said that during the court action the grand jury could continue to meet and hear evidence.

Late this afternoon, the Justice Department issued a statement adamantly rejecting contentions in Mr. Agnew's court papers that the department had leaked information about the investigation deliberately to harm him. And the department vowed to pursue its inquiry into the leaks.

Judge Hoffman was appointed last month after all nine federal court judges in Maryland disqualified themselves in the case because they were friends or past business associates of the Vice-President.

The motion by Mr. Agnew's lawyers to stop the grand jury probe had been expected Wednesday or yesterday before the grand jury actually began taking evidence from witnesses against Mr. Agnew. But nothing was filed and the Agnew probe opened yesterday.

Mr. Agnew is under investigation for possible criminal violations of tax, conspiracy, bribery and extortion laws. He has steadfastly denied any wrongdoing on his part.

The investigation is focusing on allegations that Mr. Agnew took kickbacks from contractors while he was chief executive of Baltimore County and later as governor of Maryland.

Mr. Agnew left all the legal maneuvering behind him this morning when he and his family went to the West Coast for a weekend rest at Frank Sinatra's home in Palm Springs, Calif.

Senate Votes Overseas Cut In U.S. Forces

110,000-Man Slash Is Goal by End of '73

(Continued from Page 1)

phrey and Sen. Cranston emphasized that the smaller reduction proposed in their amendment could be achieved largely through the withdrawal of American troops in Asia and the Western Pacific.

The Humphrey-Cranston amendment, which would require that 40,000 men be withdrawn from overseas by mid-1974, did not specify the areas in which the reductions should be made. But Sen. Humphrey, who opposed the 40 percent reduction, said in a statement that "Asia and the Western Pacific, where there are 227,000 U.S. servicemen, are the logical places for us to begin sensible troop cuts which will not endanger our national security."

In advance of the adoption of the amendment, the Senate by voice vote accepted an amendment co-sponsored by Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr., D., Md., and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., reaffirming congressional support of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as "vital to the security of the United States" and calling upon the President to work out troop cuts in consultation with the NATO allies.

Other congressional action:

● The Senate took the unusual step today of authorizing President Nixon to promote Vice-Adm. Hyman Rickover to the rank of full Admiral.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., offered the authorization in another amendment to the procurement bill and it was adopted by voice vote with seven senators on the floor.

Sen. Jackson said Adm. Rickover, 73, who is on the retired list but still on active duty, deserved promotion because of his work on nuclear submarines.

● The Senate in yet another vote extended the President's authority to give Israel credits for buying weapons.

The proposal, also introduced by Sen. Jackson, passed without opposition on a voice vote after only one minute of debate. Without approval by Congress, the credit authority would die Dec. 31.

● The Senate voted to block President Nixon's effort to delay pay raises for federal white collar workers and military personnel.

The 72-16 roll-call vote restores the Oct. 1 date for the raises, which Mr. Nixon had sought to postpone until Dec. 1 as an anti-inflation move.

10 Jews Are Detained In Moscow Protest

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (AP).—Soviet police broke up a Jewish demonstration here today and detained 10 protesters who carried signs reading: "Visas for Israel or Together We Go to Prison."

The 10 demonstrators gathered outside the entrance to the State Ministry of Internal Affairs to protest the government's refusal to permit them to leave for Israel. Jewish sources said the protesters had been denied emigration visas.

Late today, Jewish sources reported that four of the demonstrators had been given jail sentences of 10 to 15 days. Three other demonstrators were fined 20 rubles ($29) each and the rest were released with a warning.

Three Quit, Four Join Cabinet in Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 28 (UPI).—Three Danish cabinet members resigned and four others were appointed in a major cabinet reshuffle yesterday, a spokesman for the Social Democratic government of Premier Anker Joergensen said.

Diplomatic sources said the reshuffle was unexpected. It came just a few days before the Folketing (parliament) meets after the summer recess.

SALT Session Held

GENEVA, Sept. 28 (UPI).—Delegates to the bi-weekly Strategic Arms Limitation Talks met at the American Mission here for 100 minutes today but gave no clues to what they discussed. They are to meet again Tuesday, for the 37th session in the present series of talks, called SALT-2.

New York, Rome ITT Offices Are Bombed; No One Injured

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP).—An explosion ripped through the executive offices for Latin-American operations of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. in a midtown Manhattan skyscraper early today.

The blast blew out windows and caused extensive damage but there was no fire and no injuries. An anonymous caller telephoned the New York Post and claimed the "Weather Underground" had attacked ITT.

In Rome early today, a small bomb was thrown at the office of ITT Standard, SA, the Italian subsidiary of the multinational conglomerate. The blast slightly damaged two doors.

An ITT spokesman in New York said that the company had found no connection between the two blasts. "There's no evidence to link the two situations," said David Kiernan.

In Manhattan, the explosion occurred at 2:40 a.m. on the ninth floor of the 41-story ITT American Building on Madison Avenue near 50th Street. Police had earlier received a telephoned warning that a bomb would go off inside an ITT building.

But the caller did not specify which building and police units went to the corporation's world headquarters nearby, on Park Avenue.

The force of the explosion shattered two large windows and destroyed the ceiling in the blast area, exposing the structural beams. Wood paneling, desks, files and other office equipment were broken.

A company official declined to comment on whether the blast might be related to the situation in Chile. It occurred 16 days after the military coup in Chile in which Marxist President Salvador Allende died. Mr. Allende had nationalized ITT's telephone system in Chile.

ITT board Chairman Harold S. Geneen acknowledged in February that the firm offered the U.S. government $1 million to try to block the election of Mr. Allende in 1970.

It was the first such blast in Manhattan since explosions in skyscrapers in the late 1960s and 1970. Police blamed the militant Weatherman faction of Students for a Democratic Society and other political radicals.

Two Arabs Seize Soviet Jews as Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

ed the seriousness of his threat by gripping the pin of a hand grenade in his teeth.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, himself a Jew, summoned the ambassadors of Iraq, Libya, Lebanon and Egypt to an urgent meeting at the cabinet offices. The chancellor also called a special cabinet meeting to consider what action the government should take.

This evening, after hours of nonstop negotiations, food was taken to the guerrillas and their hostages at the airport.

Airport Director Paul Tiltsch said that two psychiatrists had been called in to try to persuade the Arabs to give up but had been unsuccessful.

The terrorists issued a typewritten statement in which they styled themselves as "eagles of the Palestinian revolution." The statement said, in part: "We, the eagles of the Palestinian revolution... undertook this mission because... the immigration of Soviet Jews represents a great danger for our cause. We have not undertaken this mission because we are murderers by our very nature but for the crimes committed by the Zionists.

"We did it because we have the right and the determination to fight the Zionists wherever we encounter them... It was not our first blow and it will not be the last. We will not be prevented from freeing our land by violence."

Police surrounded the van and cordoned off the airfield, which was closed to all traffic. Helicopters hovered over the scene as inbound flights were diverted to Graz in Southern Austria and to Frankfurt.

As the cabinet met, an army truck rushed a squad of sharpshooters to the brightly lighted airport.

The interior minister had said earlier, in a television interview, that no action would be taken that might endanger the lives of the hostages.

The Arabs reportedly boarded the train at its point of origin, Bratislava in Czechoslovakia, and made their way to a sleeping car carrying the Jews. The coach had been attached to a regular passenger train bound for Vienna. The Jews were headed to the Schoenau transit center as a way station on their trip to Israel.

The terrorists, armed with submachine guns and hand grenades, took one customs official hostage. Two other customs officials escaped, jumping off the train as it pulled into Marchegg station at 10:30 a.m.

The Czech train controller, identified as Ferdinand Beles, was wounded in a burst of submachine-gun fire as the terrorists made their way to the stationmaster's office, where they demanded a getaway car.

The terrorists first led six hostages into the terminal building. Two managed to escape. The four others were forced to board a van that was supplied to the terrorists, who then left for the airport.

The train with the remaining Jews went on to Vienna, arriving there nearly two hours behind schedule.

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ALGARVE	31	70	Fair
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ANKARA	29	84	Fair
ATHENS	25	77	Fair
BEIRUT	31	88	Fair
BELGRADE	11	52	Cloudy
BERLIN	16	61	Fair
BRUSSELS	14	57	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	13	55	Cloudy
CAIRO	26	79	Fair
CASABLANCA	22	72	Fair
COPENHAGEN	—	—	Unavailable
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Cloudy
DUBLIN	13	54	Rain
EDINBURGH	11	52	Cloudy
FLORENCE	22	72	Fair
FRANKFURT	17	63	Cloudy
GENEVA	22	72	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	25	77	Fair
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Fair
LISBON	21	70	Fair
LONDON	14	57	Rain
MADRID	26	79	Fair
MILAN	20	68	Fair
MONTREAL	17	63	Cloudy
MOSCOW	8	46	Cloudy
MUNICH	17	63	Cloudy
NEW YORK	21	70	Rain
NICE	22	72	Cloudy
OSLO	7	45	Cloudy
PARIS	15	59	Rain
PRAGUE	18	64	Cloudy
ROME	24	75	Sunny
SOFIA	—	—	Unavailable
STOCKHOLM	8	46	Rain
TEHRAN	25	77	Fair
TEL AVIV	33	100	Fair
TUNIS	23	74	Rain
VENICE	19	66	Rain
VIENNA	18	81	Cloudy
WARSAW	6	43	Rain
WASHINGTON	30	86	Cloudy
ZURICH	19	66	Rain

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Can't Supply Needy Nations

Food for Peace Restricted By Decreasing Grain Stocks

By Tim O'Brien

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (WP).—Agriculture Department officials say that the 20-year-old Food for Peace program will be unable to satisfy the food and grain requirements of needy nations that have relied on the supplies for years.

A spokesman for the department said that from 1970 to 1972 the program funded the shipment of about 8 million or 9 million tons of foodstuffs and agricultural commodities annually. In fiscal 1973, the tonnage dropped by about 20 percent, and, in fiscal 1974, it is expected to drop again—by at least 30 percent and possibly by as much as 45 percent.

In its mid-1960 boom years, the Food for Peace program had annual budgets of about $2 billion. In fiscal 1974, as in the last several years, only about $1.3 billion will be spent.

Decreasing Stocks

The problem is less in the budget than in the decreasing stocks of available foodstuffs and the increasing prices of those commodities. An Agriculture Department official said it is unlikely that there will be enough food available to use this year's $1-billion budget.

He said complaints already have come from previous recipients, as well as from a variety of voluntary organizations such as CARE and UNICEF, which distribute large quantities of the Food for Peace commodities.

The voluntary relief organizations are heavily dependent on Food for Peace. Last year, CARE received about $65 million in food commodities under the program—60 percent of its total "food income." About 13 percent of all Food for Peace commodities go to the voluntary relief groups.

"We are in serious, very serious trouble," said Fred W. Devine, CARE deputy executive director. "There has been a bad breakdown in the food pipeline. We purchased no commodities in July and August, and very little will be bought in September."

CARE administers an ongoing program that feeds about 27 million pre-school and school children throughout the world.

Foreign Sales

Mr. Devine attributed the problem to foreign food sales. "There is no outright grain shortage," he said. "We have had a bumper crop in the United States, more than enough to satisfy our own needs. But we are selling for huge profits to other nations—Japan, the Soviet Union and Europe. The ethic seems to be to sell and to hell with the needs of people.

"We've been asking the administration to put humanitarianism before foreign sales, but we're not getting very far. We'd like to see an amount, a relatively small amount in terms of production, set aside for feeding the hungry worldwide. It's not too much to ask."

Charles Sykes, director of CARE in India, said last week that the relief group will cut off all food shipments to India for the next nine months. In India alone, CARE feeds more than 15 million people daily.



Keystone.

Jens Otto Krag

Krag of Denmark Named EEC Aide In Washington

BRUSSELS, Sept. 28 (UPI).—The Common Market Executive Commission has nominated former Danish Premier Jens Otto Krag to become its representative in Washington, a market spokesman said today.

Mr. Krag's appointment as "chief of the delegation of the commission of the European communities to the U.S. government" will become final after the U.S. government has given its consent.

Mr. Krag, 59, was scheduled to succeed the former Italian career diplomat, Aldo-Mario Mazio, 66, who is retiring, Jan. 1.

The appointment of Mr. Krag is interpreted in EEC circles here as considerably enhancing the role of the Washington representative and giving the post more political weight. As such, it should be welcomed by the U.S. government, EEC officials said.

Russia Agrees to Lend India 2 Million Tons of Food Grains

NEW DELHI, Sept. 28 (AP).—The Soviet Union, which made history's biggest food grain purchase last year because of shortages, is lending India two million tons of grain, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government announced today.

Food Secretary G.C.L. Joneja said that Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev told Mrs. Gandhi in a letter that he was offering the loan because of Moscow's "aspirations to develop friendly Soviet-Indian relations."

Mrs. Gandhi accepted and conveyed India's "warm appreciation of this friendly gesture" to Mr. Brezhnev and the Soviet government, Mr. Joneja said. He did not disclose the manner or timing of repayment.

The food secretary said the two million tons, plus more than two million tons bought in the United States and elsewhere, would tide India over until the next local crop is harvested in November.

The Russians bought 16 million tons of grain from the United States last year for $1 billion. They are lending Bangladesh a few hundred thousand tons on an emergency basis similar to the Indian deal announced today.

In Washington, a spokesman at the Agriculture Department said the Soviet grain shipments to India did not come as a great surprise.

"We have been expecting the Soviets to export some grain, and this will ease the world situation. In this regard, it's helpful," said Richard E. Bell, deputy assistant secretary for international affairs and commodity programs.

Mr. Bell said it also means that the Soviet grain crop apparently is coming along well this year. He said he did not know the quantities of specific grain but assumed it includes mostly wheat and some rice.

Asked if there appeared to be anything unusual about the Soviet shipments to India in view of large grain orders in the United States last year, Mr. Bell said that Russia has been an exporter as well as an importer for many years.

He said that the Russians are continuing to buy U. S. grain, including approximately 3.5 million tons of wheat from the United States during 1973-74.

11 Lost on Airliner; 3 Die in Search Craft

EL DORADO, Ark., Sept. 28 (AP).—A Texas International airliner with 11 persons aboard disappeared last night in a torrential rainstorm over southwest Arkansas. Three National Guardsmen were killed in the crash of a helicopter on its way to help in the search for the plane.

No trace has been found of the Convair turboprop jet which carried eight passengers and a crew of three on a flight from El Dorado to Texarkana.

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A Proposal for New York's Commuters

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP).—A British military Hovercraft zipped around upper New York Bay yesterday (photo above) in an attempt to demonstrate that the air-cushion-type boat could help in getting New York's thousands of commuters to work and back home again. Newsmen invited along for the ride heard Charles Leedham, city marine and aviation commissioner, announce. "The major thing we're out here to show is to demonstrate that the Hovercraft is not a Buck Rogers science-fiction device."

Mr. Leedham said he envisioned a fleet of Hovercraft providing fast, economical transportation between Manhattan and points in New Jersey, Connecticut, New York State and Long Island, where many Manhattan workers live.

"It's fast, it's civilized, it's fantastic," Mr. Leedham said of the BH7, which could transport 70 commuters, although it is outfitted now to transport 10 British soldiers and their equipment. The Hovercraft is capable of 75 knots.

The craft has visited a number of East Coast cities in the past two months. It is to be in the New York area for a week to demonstrate its possibilities.

Finding Is Hailed

Protein-Rich Sorghum Strain Reported by U.S. Scientists

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (WP).—In what federal officials today called "a gift of life," a Purdue University team has learned to upgrade the protein content of sorghum—a basic food of 300 million of the world's poorest, most protein-deficient people.

By screening 10,000 varieties of this grain, some of them known as "broomcorn," the Purdue scientists have discovered two Ethopian strains rich in an essential, protein-making chemical that other sorghums lack.

Within three to five years, they estimated at a news conference called by the Agency for International Development (AID), plant breeders should be able to cross-breed and start providing new super sorghums incorporating the Ethiopian plant gene that makes the difference.

In protein-hungry Asia and Africa, sorghum is often the only grain that will grow in arid soils. But the new varieties can also be used by U.S. growers, who raise sorghum as an animal food. This will result in putting meat on cattle faster and cheaper.

Malnutrition Dwarfism

In the poor countries, AID Administrator John A. Hannah said, the discovery's meaning can be measured against such statistics as child death rates which are up to 60 times greater than those of the United States. In rural India, 80 percent of the pre-school children show malnutrition dwarfism, and those who live often suffer life-long physical and mental retardation.

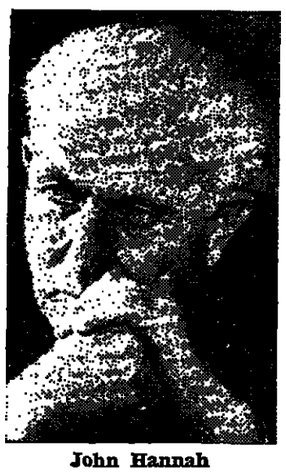
The Purdue work was described by both Mr. Hannah and Dr. Woods Thomas, Purdue's director of international education and research, as "a scientific achievement of the first magnitude."

Purdue's Dr. John Axtell said the new sorghums should be developed in time to help meet a new crisis in the 1980s, when many scientists believe expanded populations could so swamp food supply that wide starvation would seem inevitable.

Dr. Axtell is project director of the Purdue team. AID, Mr. Hannah said, picked Purdue to get a $1.7-million sorghum research contract because of its scientists' work on what is called "high lysine" corn. Surghum, too, is a plant that needs lysine.

It is the world's fourth most important cereal crop, after wheat, rice and corn. Its trouble, Mr. Hannah said, is that "it is not a very good food—it may fill bellies but does not provide nutrive quality."

This is because all proteins are made of a series of chemicals called amino acids, of which lysine is one, and the protein in a food lacking lysine will be only incompletely absorbed in the body. Most will just be excreted.



John Hannah

Hashish Damages Body Cells, U.S. Research Group Finds

GENEVA, Sept. 28 (AP).—Habitual hashish smokers age prematurely and become more vulnerable to cancer and other diseases, the head of a Columbia University research group told an international congress on therapeutics in Geneva.

Prof. Gabriel G. Nahas, pharmaceutical expert of the university, said his team found that the active agent in hashish causes serious damage to body cells. After two years of smoking hashish three times a week, the damage may be irreparable, he said.

Prof Nahas said his team tested a group of 32 hashish users with an average age of 22 years in the therapeutical center of Columbia University.

The scientists found that after one year the users' immunity defenses were reduced by 60 percent, their body cells were no longer capable of reproducing at normal rate and they were as exhausted as much older people.

Prof. Nahas reported that tests revealed that the active hashish agent—tetrahydrocannabinol—enters the body cells and with repeated smoking begins destroying the inherent nucleic acid DNA, often called the building block of all life.

Recent research has shown that DNA determines the cells and the cell organism's characteristics, including such things as shape, size and color. DNA destruction is held responsible for aging and lowers defenses against all metabolic diseases, including cancer, the scientist explained.

He said the team thus concluded it is wrong to consider hashish a soft drug.

Prof. Nahas, who named his fellow researchers on the university team as Nicole Sucin-Foca, Jean-Pierre Armand and Akira Morishima, delivered his report at the meeting's closing session yesterday. Part of the findings were published by a Geneva afternoon paper.

Asked to comment, experts of the UN World Health Organization in Geneva said research thus far has revealed the cell-destroying effect of hashish in animals, but never before in man.

Prof. Nahas also reported his team conducted similar tests with a large number of rats and found that the active hashish agent started destroying their cells in the same way after 10 weeks of three injections of five milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol a week.

Watergate Panel Argues for Tapes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (UPI).—The Senate Watergate committee, in a new courtroom attempt to wrest Watergate-related tape recordings from the White House, argued today that President Nixon had destroyed his own "claim of confidentiality" for the tapes.

The committee, in a brief filed with U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica, said the President had in effect waived his claim of executive privilege by his public accounts of Watergate discussions with aides.

Judge Sirica scheduled a hearing Monday on the committee's suit to obtain the tapes.

Burger Rejects Curb On Bugging Hearings

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP).—Chief Justice Warren E. Burger yesterday rejected a plea from the National Citizens Committee for Fairness to the Presidency, Inc., to halt public testimony before the Senate Watergate committee.

The Rhode Island-based group asked Justice Burger to enjoin the public testimony pending appeal of dismissal of a suit brought by the group to close off public hearings.

Justice Burger denied the request without comment.

Teamsters, Chavez Farm Union in Accord

By Harry Bernstein and Franck del Olmo

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28.—An agreement was reached yesterday on a peace treaty ending the confrontation between the Teamsters Union and Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers of America.

The agreement provided that the Teamsters would rescind most of the contracts they have signed with growers covering field workers, and the UFW eventually would have jurisdiction over all field workers. The Teamsters would retain jurisdiction in related nonfield operations, such as canneries.

AFL-CIO President George Meany and Teamsters President Frank Fitzsimmons issued a joint statement confirming a tentative agreement but would not disclose details until their lawyers had had a chance to examine the language.

The Teamsters' and Farm Workers' unions have been fighting for almost 10 years, except for two brief truce periods in 1967 and 1970, which ended when each side accused the other of violating an agreement.

The current round of peace talks began in July, and, after a series of failures, resumed again three days ago in Washington.

Officially, an AFL-CIO spokesman said only that "the parties have made progress toward a resolution of the issues. The AFL-CIO and Teamster negotiators will report back to their principals and we expect an announcement Friday."

One high union official, who asked that his name not be used, said: "This is the beginning. If it works as we believe it will, within six months you'll see joint picket lines of Teamsters and Farm Workers' union people."

Still, the peace treaty does not mean the Farm Workers' battles were over because the growers—farm owners or managers—have shown no signs that they will accept the Chavez union without a struggle.

The growers are expected to protest terms of the peace treaty and insist that the Teamsters cannot legally cancel their contracts.

But AFL-CIO and Teamster officials say there is nothing the growers can do to force the Teamsters to maintain the contracts.

"They will be only meaningless pieces of paper," one official said.

There are two differences between agreements reached in 1970 and the current one:

- This time the Teamsters said they would immediately rescind the disputed contracts with the growers and "disavow further representation of the workers" involved. The last agreement left the contracts intact unless the UFW managed to persuade the growers to drop the Teamster agreements.
- There was only a vague method of enforcing the 1970 agreement, which left it up to the parties involved to submit any differences to a special committee of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops.

© Los Angeles Times.

More Efficient Model Reported

Windmills as New Power Source

GENEVA, Sept. 28 (UPI).—A team of scientists has developed a type of windmill which they believe will ease the world's energy crisis.

One of the windmills is already working and can supply enough electricity for five family homes, including heating.

"The old protest against windmills as a means of producing electricity—that they stop if there is no wind—is not really valid," said Walter Schoenball, a 45-year-old West German from Paderborn who heads the "Geneva Group of Scientists."

"Weather statistics show that in most parts of the world there are only three days a month, on average, without any wind at all. And, in any case, the power generated on windy days can be stored," Mr. Schoenball said.

For Remote Areas

Mr. Schoenball, a population expert with the United Nations in Geneva, is confident that the new windmill is perfect for supplying energy to remote districts and villages far from urban electricity sources.

Old-fashioned windmills trapped a maximum of 30 percent of the wind, he said. "Our windmill makes use of 70 percent of available wind and even as much as 80 percent."

Mr. Schoenball called on engineering friends to help develop and build the windmill. The generator was designed by Prof. Marcel Jufer of Lausanne University in Switzerland. The electronics system was the work of Jacques Dufournaud of Paris University. The rotary blades were designed and built by Hans Goslich, a German engineer in Solingen and the hubwheel was made by Maurice Schindler, head of a Geneva engineering firm.

"The world population increases by 80 million people a year and there will be 6.5 billion people in the world by the year 2000," Mr. Schoenball said.

"The world's supplies of coal, oil and natural gas will be exhausted within the foreseeable future. Oil in particular will disappear from the earth's upper crust between 1980 and 2000."

Mr. Schoenball believes nuclear energy from fast-breeder reactors will not be available for 20 years at least and that by 1980 only 4 percent of world energy needs will be supplied by reactors.

The group's windmill, called the Noah Wind Rotor, has two rotary blades, each 11 meters long—which is just short of the 12-meter height of the entire windmill.

The blades run in opposite directions and the generator is placed between them in a central hub.

"In this way, the higher relative speed between the rotors can be fully utilized in turning the wind into electric power," Mr. Schoenball explained.

The blades, he said, were based on a Danish design dating back to 1936. The Danish windmill, however, trapped only 30 percent of the wind. The Geneva group's windmill can trap up to 80 percent with the additional second rotor.

Mr. Schoenball said his group is not interested in making large profits out of the windmill, one of which costs approximately $50,000.

"Whatever we make will go back into research," he said.

Court Rules That N.Y. Voting Data Also Must Be Printed in Spanish

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (NYT).—A Federal District judge here ordered the city's Board of Elections to run the election on Nov. 6 with all amendments, propositions and voting instructions printed in Spanish as well as English.

The ruling was handed down yesterday by Judge Charles E. Stewart jr., who also directed the Board of Elections to assign translators at all polling places in areas where the 1970 census showed 5 percent or more Spanish-speaking residents.

The order was contained in a preliminary injunction issued by Judge Stewart to avoid "irreparable damage" to Spanish-speaking voters, who in this city are mainly Puerto Ricans.

3 Didn't Speak English

The Puerto Rican Legal Defense & Education Fund filed suit on Sept. 12 on behalf of three residents who were born in Puerto Rico and who did not speak or read English. The lawsuit charged the Board of Elections with violating the rights of Puerto Rican voters. In February, the fund filed and won a similar lawsuit involving the city's school-board elections.

In ruling in favor of the plaintiffs, the court stated that "the conduct of an election in English only violates plaintiffs' rights under the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Voting Rights Amendments of 1970 which enforce the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the Civil Rights Act of 1871."

The plaintiffs' suit noted that the 1970 census had found that there were more than 800,000 U.S. citizens of Puerto Rican birth or parentage residing in New York City, almost three-fourths of whom, it was said, speak Spanish as their primary language. "Thousands upon thousands of such persons neither speak, read, write or comprehend English," it said.

New Orleans DA Garrison Acquitted on Bribery Charges

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28 (AP).—District Attorney Jim Garrison was acquitted by a federal jury yesterday on charges of taking bribes to protect gambling interests.

Mr. Garrison called it a vindication of his claim that he was framed as retribution for insisting that the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy was a conspiracy involving the "warfare sector of the United States government."

U.S. Attorney Gerald Gallinghouse, saying the prosecution was stunned by the verdict, declared that Mr. Garrison's claim was "ridiculous and ludicrous and he knows it."

The jury of nine men and three women deliberated 15 hours after a six-week trial. During the six weeks, Mr. Garrison, 52, used recesses and lunch breaks to campaign in his continuing bid for election to a fourth term.

Two men on trial with Mr. Garrison, pinball machine company executives John A. Callery, 63, and Robert Nims, 45, also were acquitted.

Defended Himself

Mr. Garrison acted as his own defense counsel after his two attorneys withdrew, citing differences of opinion on how the defense should be conducted. However, they were among the spectators during the trial and rejoined Mr. Garrison at the defense table before the verdict was read.

Mr. Garrison's tactic of defending himself gave him opportunity to address the jury without forcing him to take the witness stand and be cross-examined.

Mr. Gallinghouse said of the verdict: "We thought we had an airtight case."

Much of the U.S. case was based on what the prosecution called secretly recorded conversations between Mr. Garrison and a man he considered his best friend, Pershing Gervais.

Mr. Gervais said that he had carried four $1,000 payoffs to the district attorney, with each visit closely watched by Internal Revenue Service agents.

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Monetary Deadlock

This year's annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Nairobi was to have marked the end of the first stage in the creation of a new world monetary system. But instead of agreeing on basic principles, the conference has disclosed a fundamental deadlock between the United States, on one side, and the Europeans, Japanese and most other nations, on the other.

The conflict is over two major issues. The first concerns the so-called "adjustment process." The United States is determined to build a system sufficiently objective in its rules and sufficiently strong in their application that governments will change their exchange rates or take other corrective action whenever their currencies get out of line with their real market value. Other countries give general assent to the principle of flexibility but are putting up stiff resistance to any "objective indicators" of imbalance and to strong international pressures to put correction action into effect.

* * *

The second basic cause of the deadlock is over "convertibility"—especially the willingness of the United States to agree to convert dollars held by foreign governments into other reserve assets. The Europeans, led by France, are determined to end the so-called "dollar standard" which has enabled the United States to settle its payments deficits with dollars.

The Europeans feel this has given the United States a free ride in financing deficits caused by its excessive foreign investment and military activities. They see it as a major cause of world inflation. The United States is willing to accept the principle of convertibility, but resists accepting obligations for which it currently lacks the monetary reserves. It insists that, even in the future, convertibility must be coupled with an adjustment process that will not cause its balance of payments so to deteriorate as to cause another collapse of the world monetary system.

The finance ministers, central bankers and economic technicians have been incapable of solving these basic issues. The deadlock can be broken only by political leaders—but thus far the political will has been lacking.

Both sides to the dispute apparently feel that with time their bargaining position will improve. The Europeans seem to believe that, as the dollar recovers strength, the United States will accept convertibility obligations more in line with their desires. But the U.S. government thinks that, as the dollar gains, dollar convertibility will be less of an issue—and other countries will be willing to accept principles of flexibility and international discipline closer to the American design. Curiously enough, both sides are basing their hopes on the same optimistic assumption about an improving U.S. balance of payments.

* * *

The tendency to live with the present deadlock is increased by recognition that the existing floating arrangements are working tolerably well. Those fair-weather conditions could change, however, and past progress toward a more open trading and investment world could be wrecked, if a more stable and flexible monetary system failed to materialize. The July 31, 1974, deadline for final agreement on the outlines of a new monetary system was obviously set in Nairobi without much conviction. Political leaders should nevertheless take that deadline seriously and clear the way for a resolution of the key issues.

The United States can give more on convertibility if it gets the flexible adjustment process it seeks: and the Europeans should have learned from the collapse of the Bretton Woods system that exchange-rate flexibility is not just a U.S. objective but a necessity for a healthy and stable international monetary system.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Brezhnev and Peking

Recent statements by Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev indicate the Kremlin's growing concern over Peking's rapidly changing status in the world community. Speaking in Tashkent this week, Mr. Brezhnev openly chided those independent nations which are intent on seeking friendly relations with both Peking and Moscow. In view of the recent visit to China by French President Pompidou, there can be little doubt that France, which has long enjoyed friendly relations with Moscow, was on the Communist party chief's mind.

There were other hints in the Tashkent speech that the Kremlin is concerned over Peking's success in ending its diplomatic isolation. Mr. Brezhnev revealed that the Soviet Union had offered China a nonaggression pact last June—at about the time he was leaving for his visit to Washington—but that Peking had ignored the overture.

Apparently the Soviet leader expected this sequence of events to be accepted as proof of Moscow's conciliatory attitude in the Sino-Soviet rift. Observers outside Mr. Brezhnev's controlled information orbit, however, are aware that the Soviet military build-up along the Chinese border may provide a basis for Chinese concern.

Peking could moreover not easily overlook the fact that Czechoslovakia had abundant legal grounds in 1968 to feel safe from Soviet invasion. When Russian troops marched into Prague, Soviet media proclaimed the doctrine that Moscow has the right to invade any Socialist country whose internal policies the Kremlin considers dangerous. As long as they live under the shadow of that doctrine, the Chinese are likely to require more than the promise of a nonaggression treaty.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The News From Chile

The news from Chile gets worse . . . there is little room for doubt that this is the bloodiest political upheaval Latin America has seen since the Mexican revolution. To which must be added the cheap attempts to blacken the late president's private life, the ransacking of private houses (including that of the poet Pablo Neruda only days before his death from cancer) and the bonfires of "Marxist" books.

That a country so recently a model of democracy and moderation should be reduced to this situation is deeply distressing, even to those who live in a different hemisphere. Mr. Allende himself, however good his intentions, bears a large share of responsibility for the present state of affairs. His policies produced a polarization of Chilean opinion into two camps so intensively hostile to each other that a violent denouement of some sort was inevitable. But objectively, the coup d'état was not a surprising outcome of the situation which Allende had got the country into. The European left should reflect on that before adopting him too uncritically as its martyr.

—*From the Times (London).*

U.S.-European Ties

It is now over five months since Mr. Kissinger called for a revitalized Atlantic relationship based on a new Atlantic charter. Since that time, until just recently, the European response, with the notable exception of Bonn, seemed almost calculated to downgrade Mr. Kissinger's initiatives and discourage the Americans from pursuing it. Mr. Kissinger hinted that Mr. Nixon's trip to Europe might be postponed. The trip would take place when both sides were ready to sign "documents which will have some historical significance." It is obvious that documents of that kind do not yet exist, even in tentative form.

Mr. Pompidou gave a pretty broad hint of why this is so in his press conference this week. The Nine must agree, he said. In other words, at present, the Nine do not agree. This is deplorable. It would be lamentably shortsighted if Europe were to allow the American desire to codify a new transatlantic relationship to wither on the vine merely because the Nine have not got the energy to produce a joint response which rises to the occasion.

—*From the Daily Telegraph (London).*

* * *

President Georges Pompidou's press conference this week provides the most spectacular response to the rumors—more or less self-serving—that were spread about the president's health. Here is something that should cut short so many insinuations, on so many subjects, conscious or unconscious, whispered or shouted. The echoes of those rumors could only gear up the campaign prematurely launched towards an eventual succession to the state's top post. Will not this performance have the result of stopping—at least for a time—the political intrigues that were spinning in the political parties' nerve centers, in the majority parties as well as in the opposition? This would already be one positive result.

—*From Le Figaro (Paris).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 29, 1898

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President McKinley received some valuable information from Manila yesterday regarding the Philippines. Maj. Gen. R.V. Green arrived bearing official reports from General Merritt and Admiral Dewey. General Green declined to discuss the reports but said that in his unofficial opinion the United States government must take the whole of the Philippines or none at all.

Fifty Years Ago

September 29, 1923

BERLIN—Germany is still faced with a grave danger despite the fact that the long-heralded Nationalist revolution in Bavaria, with the threat of civil war to follow, is now doomed to failure through the sheer inability of the conspiring forces to agree. The center of the trouble, where most of the trouble-makers are, is Munich. The forces of Herr A. Hitler seem to be the strongest and the loudest.



'Maybe They Can Ask the Astronauts How to Bring Things Out of Orbit'

Edging Toward the Right

By C. L. Sulzberger

HONOLULU.—The moon controls tidal flows on this planet but no one has yet calculated what governs cyclical changes in world politics. Nevertheless, just as the past decade saw global gains in various leftward-tending movements around the earth, the present one sees an edging toward the right.

A few years ago Socialist, Communist, radical or liberal groups in various countries improved their positions at the expense of conservative factions. Now there seems to be a reaction in the other direction.

The most extreme and therefore dangerous change has been in South America where democratic, Socialist and liberal parties have all suffered. Military dictatorships of either ultra-rightists or pretended leftists (as in Peru) have ousted normal democracies and now we see a threat to normal freedoms in neo-Peronist Argentina and in junta-controlled Chile.

Brandt's Troubles

Elsewhere, the last two U.S. elections showed a preference for relative conservatism. Willy Brandt's Social-Democratic triumph in West Germany now faces mounting trouble. In June 1970, Britain's Tories surprised many observers by ousting a Labor government. The Italian Christian Democrats staged a minor resurgence in 1972 and last March France's Gaullist coalition maintained a parliamentary majority against the most dynamic Popular Front alliance that country had seen in two generations.

The latest reflection of this pattern has been in Scandinavia. Norway's Labor party suffered its worst election setback in 43 years. The Social Democrats in Denmark scraped back to power by a hair's breadth only with People's party aid. And in Sweden there is a complete standoff between the Social Democratic-Communist bloc and their opponents, the nearest thing to a Socialist defeat since 1932.

In Africa, Nasser's "Arab socialism" has been replaced by a more relaxed Egyptian regime. Algeria has moved toward a pragmatic policy and sub-Saharan states are for the most part not vitally concerned with ideology. In the Middle East there is an apparent resurgence of conservative elements at the expense of pro-Soviet or Marxist factions.

Only in East Asia has the left made some progress but in each case there have been special factors. Thus, India relied on a de facto alliance with Russia to win its war with Pakistan; and Communism gained in Indochina because of U.S. policy changes. Nevertheless, from Iran to Indonesia and the Philippines, the right is ascendant.

Sino-Soviet Rift

This contemporary phenomenon probably stems from two sources: The growing Sino-Soviet rift which divides Communist political impetus, and realization that welfare state systems are costly to maintain in democratic societies.

The cold war between the Marxist giants placed their adherents abroad in a position of direct rivalry instead of political alliance. It has also tended to encourage less dramatically revolutionary elements inside China and Russia.

China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was followed by a new foreign policy featuring closer relations with the United States, Japan and Western Europe. Simultaneously in the Soviet Union, there has been an effort to re-freeze the post-Stalin thaw.

The latter phase damaged the position of Communist parties in democratic lands just as they were attempting to elaborate Popular Front coalitions with Socialist and left-democratic groups.

At the same time many countries have discovered that there are economic limits to the pace of social advance. Olof Palme, the Swedish premier, who now has to balance on a leadership tightrope, once told me: "Sweden is far from being a Socialist country but in important aspects we have changed society. We have built up welfare, housing, labor unions, education."

This is undoubtedly true but the price of improvement stimulated discontent. There was increased dissatisfaction with the highly centralized and expensive administrative structure. Sweden's disenchantment was relatively limited, as indicated by the fact that Palme managed to hang on, but it represented an important trend.

In an infinitely more explosive way, one saw similar resentment at welfare state systems attempted in two democratic lands, Uruguay and Chile. Each slipped into economic swamps and political chaos that produced military take-overs.

One may hope extreme reactionary aspects of the present rightist tide will be of limited duration and will culminate in the kind of moderation that is, for example, familiar to Britain, Scandinavia and the United States. There, compromise habitually tries to incorporate what is good and discard what is bad from past systems.

Nevertheless, a rightward trend of the mid-70s is evident. Unless its own extremist aspects can be restrained the ultimate consequences in many lands could prove unpleasant.

Letters

King's Victory

I was prepared for less respected commentators to grudge Billie Jean King her victory, and I was not disappointed. TV commentator Howard Cosell stintingly praised her work on the court, and could hardly bring himself to admit she'd won. I have even heard it said that Bobby Riggs lost on purpose in order to raise the stakes on the rematch. So far, this is predictable childish evasion.

But for The New York Times to stoop to backhanded compliments and forehand insults is hard to stomach. The grudging praise accorded her in the midst of excuses for him, the dwelling on outside issues, the sanctimonious put-down of the cause she avowedly represents, the sudden condemnation of commercialism which was not found otherwise necessary to make, are representative of the type of journalism which testily diverts attention from a genuine victory, presumably out of petulant dislike of consequences—or is it mere reluctance to praise? One might be excused for not realizing there was actually a sporting event beneath all the journalistic camouflage.

Would the commercialism have been criticized if she'd lost?

LINDA RIEBEL.

London.

Fairness

I read the advertisement (IHT, Sept. 20) inserted by the National Citizens' Committee for Fairness to the President with disgust. If it had not been for the revelations of the Ervin committee and "a wide segment of the media" we still might be believing: "Nobody in my administration had anything to do with the Watergate break-in."

What we do need is a National Citizens' Committee for Fairness to the PUBLIC.

R. M.

Altea, Spain.

Troop-Cut Issue

America Undergoing Withdrawal Symptoms

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Though the Senate voted the other day to cut U.S. military forces overseas by 40 percent, and then reversed itself under intense pressure from the White House, that challenge to the present balance of power in the world has sent a shudder through the administration and the Western alliance.

And late yesterday, the Senate again voted for a large cut—23 percent, or 110,000 of 471,000 land-based troops.

It is the paradoxical mood of defiance and retreat in the Senate—defiance of the President and retreat from world responsibilities—that troubles both the President and the allies, and that mood persists, despite the narrow reversal of the vote.

For the moment, it is not a critical problem. For the House, despite some defections, is still willing to maintain for a while the present troop levels the United States maintains abroad, but even in the House many members who once backed the administration's force levels abroad are now wondering whether this is still necessary, and if so, for how long?

Skepticism Grows

The reasons for this growing skepticism are varied. The President himself has proclaimed the Nixon doctrine, limiting the nation's overseas commitments, and argued that his accommodations with Moscow and Peking have reduced world tensions and foreshadowed a "generation of peace." This in itself has produced pressure on the Hill to cut the defense budget, reduce the U.S. garrisons abroad, and reappraise or even eliminate foreign economic aid.

It was the central political argument of the administration during the last presidential campaign and since then these last four years have been an era of transition: from war to peace, from a wartime economy to a peacetime economy, from a federal budget dominated by defense to a budget dominated by social or human expenditures, from arms competition to arms limitation and from a draft-dominated military force toward an all-volunteer force.

This theme is now producing new voting patterns in Congress. Many southerners, who were all for foreign aid a decade or so ago, now resent competition from abroad and ally themselves with northern liberals, who used to be staunch supporters of internationalism, but who are now calling for vast transfers of funds from overseas to the problems of poverty and urban misery at home.

What we are seeing in these congressional impulses to cut the defense budget, cut the troops abroad, cut the foreign aid, is also a reaction to the disappointments and tragedies of Vietnam. Withdrawal symptoms in a nation are even more painful than in an alcoholic or a drug addict, and the war has tended to encourage many members to withdraw not only from Vietnam but even from critical areas like Western Europe and Japan.

There is also a tendency here, as a result of Watergate and its excessive use of presidential power, to oppose the White House, to dramatize the independence of the Congress, and to resent the Europeans and the Japanese for their competition with the dollar and American trade. All this is very understandable, and some of it is even sensible, but a 40 percent reduction in all U.S. forces overseas seems a bit steep.

The administration would probably be on sounder ground in meeting these extreme demands if it were not so extreme itself. The President has been threatening to veto any bill that doesn't match his estimate of what the defense budget should be, and veto any appropriation bill that he thinks is inflationary at home—and this has irritated the congressional leaders, and provoked Mike Mansfield, the majority leader in the Senate, who has wanted to cut overseas forces for years.

Mike got quite a few votes for his 40 percent cut at least partly because everybody likes Mike, and particularly the young new senators, who didn't go through the long battle to establish American power in Europe and Asia, and tend to think the détente with Moscow and Peking is a reality instead of merely a hopeful experiment.

Somewhere in this debate, there has to be a compromise between the majority leader who wants nothing less than a large cut in the overseas forces and the administration that wants to keep force levels overseas where they are.

Needs House Help

The administration won this latest battle with the Senate, and can probably keep on winning it with the help of the House, at least for a while, but the mood of retrenchment on the Hill is getting stronger all the time, and the confidence between the White House and the Congress, after Vietnam and Watergate, is getting weaker all the time. And this is a problem, particularly since the administration is just going into critical negotiations with the allies on the future of the NATO alliance, with the Russians on the balanced reduction of both Soviet and U.S. forces in Europe.

This the Senate knows, but it voted for a 40 percent cut anyway, and reversed itself only when the probable consequences of the vote were made clear later in the day. In the end, the arguments of the administration prevailed by a very few votes, but ironically, a few more votes were switched, not by the arguments of the White House, but by the arguments of Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn, the two eloquent voices out of Moscow, appealing to the United States not to make one-sided deals with the Soviet Union without getting a few compassionate concessions from the Communist side.

The Chilean Refugees

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—I do not believe the American couple who, landing in Miami, claim to have witnessed "four or five hundred" executions in the National Stadium in Santiago, where many of the political prisoners have been herded by the junta. For one thing, the story (denied, by the way, as "baseless" by the generals) is inherently implausible. If the junta had decided on an Indonesian-style massacre, a) we'd have heard about it from other sources; b) the American couple would probably not have lived to tell the tale. For another, the lady and gentleman in question smell very much like lefties doing their professional duty.

The professional duty of all lefties, the world over, is to say everything they can think to say to discredit the Chilean counter-revolutionaries. Their concern for the truth in maximizing the evil of counter-revolutionaries is no greater than their traditional concern for minimizing the evil of revolutionaries. To this day I have never heard of one left-winger who has declined to shake the hand, if proffered, of Chou En-lai, or Mao Tse-tung, concerning whom it is not alleged that they executed four or five hundred people, but documented that they executed their countrymen by the millions.

Compassion

One hopes for compassion in Chile, but there is a humanly plausible middle way between executing the political prisoners, and returning them by private jets to Mexico City or Cuba there to receive ticker-tape parades. It is the goal of the international leftist community to make revolution absolutely safe. It is a wonder that they have not amended the UN Declaration on Human Rights so as to include this freedom, though perhaps the reason is that it would suffer the same fate as the other rights enumerated in that forlorn document.

It should be stressed that the so-called democratic socialism in Chile was a substantial fraud. The London Economist in its recent issue details some of the transgressions of Salvador Allende against his vaunted democracy. Allende's followers included simple ideological brigands, who swept into small, orderly private farms and homes, and took them over. Allende's legions included trained revolutionaries from other countries, who used muscle to intimidate and steal. Allende's press was as vituperative as any in the world, stimulating base appetites, profaning freedom, bullying professors and journalists who resisted them.

It is inexplicable that those who in the mid-1950s welcomed the military revolt against Juan Peron, who was elected by a majority greatly exceeding that which voted for Salvador Allende, should now regret the overthrow of Allende. Peron had taken to demagogy, to authoritarian practices, to the persecution of journalistic enemies. He had gutted the Argentinian economy, which has not yet returned to the pre-Peron rank among Latin American economies.

Allende spread a Barmecidal banquet among his people, offering everybody everything. The laws of nature quickly overtook him, and everyone's cupboard was bared, and the country was taken along the road to Weimar, while Allende, between speeches, boosed and debauched, in his regal quarters, with Faroukian devotion: finally interrupted by his patient colonels.

The American people are a forgiving lot, by and large, and one hopes it will always be so. But we have never had 300 percent inflation in one year, at the mercy of a government that refused to interfere with systematic private plunder, that brought in and cuddled revolutionaries from all over the world, that bullied the loyal opposition and squandered the patrimony. It is not absolutely obvious to me exactly how, having overthrown such a regime, we would deal with the principal mischief-makers. It is altogether conceivable to me that Judge Sirica would put some of them in jail for perhaps 60, or even 90, days.

It is no less true for being a commonplace, that always, everywhere, people prefer an authoritarian government to chaos. There is no reason why Chile should have proved an exception to this rule. There is a heavy penance exacted of those who treat democracy frivolously. The Greeks are paying that price, as are the Brazilians. Portugal and Spain have paid for it over a generation of time. Democracy is a fragile institution, and people who are careless with it should simply not be surprised if, having convulsed their countries, they are themselves inconvenienced.

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Obituaries

Samuel Flagg Bemis, 81, U.S. Diplomatic Historian

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 28 (NYT).—Samuel Flagg Bemis, 81, twice a Pulitzer Prize winner and a leading authority on the diplomatic history of the United States, died here yesterday after a long illness.

He had lived here since his retirement in 1960 as Sterling professor of diplomatic history and inter-American relations at Yale University.

Mr. Bemis won his first Pulitzer in 1927 for his book "Pinckney's Treaty, A Study of America's Advantage From Europe's Distress." His second was in 1950 for "John Quincy Adams and the Foundations of American Foreign Policy."

Reviewing that work in The New York Times, Adrienne Koch—herself an Adams scholar—called it "The work of a historians' historian."

Adams was known as "Old Man Eloquent" and the same name was applied to his biographer by affectionate colleagues of Mr. Bemis. They also sometimes called him "American Flagg," because of the historian's staunch patriotism. "I wouldn't want to be called by any other flag," Mr. Bemis would reply.

In an honorary doctorate presented to the historian in 1963, Yale cited his "perdurable wisdom" and his writings "in the grand style" which "tell the story of America's evolution in world affairs and record the blessings of liberty and independence."

Bacon Field Chow

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28 (NYT).—Bacon Field Chow, 63, a professor of biochemistry at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, who in 1936 was credited with helping to isolate for the first time in pure form one of the substances known as antibodies, died yesterday at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

At the time, Prof. Chow and his associate in the work, Dr. Hsien Wu, were faculty members of Peking Union Medical College. Their finding paved the way for the treatment of many bacterial diseases.

Prof. Chow, who specialized in nutrition, was noted also for his studies of the effects of diet on a mother's offspring.

Prof. Chow was born in Foochow in 1909 and came to this country in 1925 under the auspices of the Boxer Indemnity Fund. He received a BS from the University of Illinois in 1929 and a PhD in organic chemistry from Harvard in 1933.

George Karger

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (NYT).—George Karger, 71, a retired photographer whose fashion and theater-pictures often appeared in Vogue and Life magazines some years ago, died yesterday.

Mr. Karger was a son of a Berlin banker and was trained to be a banker. On the rise of Nazism, he went to the United States and turned his photographic hobby into his profession. Working through the Pix agency, he soon was a regular contributor to the magazines of the period.

Col. Harold R. Turner

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 28 (AP).—Col. Harold R. Turner, 75, the first commander of the White Sands Missile Range, died yesterday.

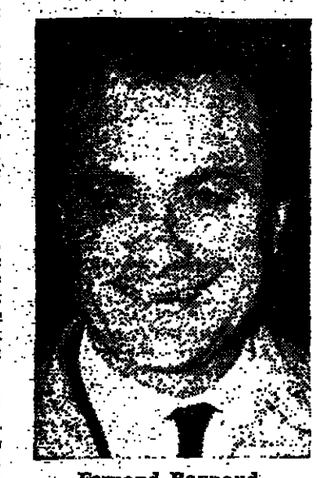
He commanded the range in 1945-47 during the time when German scientists began experiments with V-2 rockets captured during World War II.

Edwardo Zuleta Angel

MIAMI, Sept. 28 (AP).—Edwardo Zuleta Angel, 74, a former Colombian foreign minister and diplomat who presided at the first United Nations General Assembly in London, died yesterday. He also was president of the UN Preparatory Commission and a former ambassador to the United States.

Jules Podell

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP).—Jules Podell, 74, founder and owner of the famed Copacabana nightclub in Manhattan, died yesterday.



Fernand Raynaud

French Comedian F. Raynaud, 47, Dies in Car Crash

RIOM, France, Sept. 28 (AP).—Fernand Raynaud, 47, one of France's leading stage and film comedians, was killed in a car accident near this central French town today.

Mr. Raynaud was alone at the wheel of his Rolls-Royce when it sideswiped a cattle truck and smashed into a cemetery wall.

He was an all-round artist who was equally at home in the music halls, classic theater, films and on radio. But he was particularly noted for his comic sketches.

His best sketches passed into French folklore. Anyone troubled by France's notoriously difficult telephone system automatically calls to memory his sketch of a Parisian trying to call "22 at Asnières," a Paris suburb, and finally getting connected by way of New York.

Mr. Raynaud was married and had two children.

Air Terminal Bomb Injures 8 In London After 8-Day Lull

LONDON, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—A bomb blasted an air terminal building in London today, injuring eight persons and ending an eight-day lull in the bombers' campaign in the capital.

Police cleared the West London Air Terminal but a search revealed no other bomb.

The terminal, in Kensington near the city center, serves London's main airport at Heathrow, west of the city.

A spokesman for British Airways said that a policeman, a fire officer, a security man and a nurse were among those hurt. None was seriously injured.

At dawn this morning police, searching for bombs, raided a hippie commune in a northern suburb and homes of Irish republican supporters. No explosives were found.

The bombing campaign started on Aug. 19. Department stores, hotels and rail stations have been among the main targets and the terror has spread to provincial centers.

Today's blast was the first in central London since Sept. 20, when 10 to 15 pounds of explosives went off outside some army barracks, injuring five soldiers.

Police reported that a four-minute warning about today's explosion had been given in a telephone call to a domestic news agency. The caller was said to have an Irish accent.

Terminal manager John Concannon estimated that 1,700 staff personnel and 300 passengers were in the building when the alarm was given.

Explosives experts estimated that the bomb weighed between three and five pounds.

The bomb, concealed in a brown paper parcel, exploded outside an elevator on the first floor of the arrival area at the terminal. Arriving police were cut by flying glass.

Yesterday, two firebombs were discovered in a store at Welwyn Garden City, 23 miles north of London. They were similar to incendiaries used in earlier attacks.

The bombing campaign generally has been attributed to Irish republican extremists.

Sydney's Opera Has 'First Night'

SYDNEY, Sept. 28 (AP).—More than 1,500 persons tonight watched the first opera to be staged in Sydney's controversial multimillion-dollar opera house.

The opening of the building—14 years under construction and costing 13 times more than the original estimate—was attended by Australia's Prime Minister Gough Whitlam and his wife.

The audience enthusiastically applauded the three-and-one-half-hour production of Prokofiev's "War and Peace."

Although termed the inaugural performance, the official opening by Britain's Queen Elizabeth II is scheduled for Oct. 20.

French Court Trims 2 Arabs' Jail Terms

GRENOBLE, France, Sept. 28 (UPI).—The Grenoble Court of Appeal today reduced from 18 months to seven a prison term imposed on two Palestinians for possessing explosives, court officials said. This means that they will be released in two weeks.

The men, Mohammed Omar and Habib Sakhr, were stopped by police at Grave in southeast France March 14 after driving from Italy. The police found 18 kilos of explosives, detonators and timing devices hidden in the men's car. According to the police, the men admitted being members of the Black September Palestinian guerrilla group and said they were taking the explosives to Paris.

Dutch Ship Capsizes

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 28 (AP).—The 1,123-ton Dutch coaster Leliegracht capsized in stormy weather Friday off the Dutch coast, Scheveningen radio reported, and two crewmen and the ship captain's wife were killed. The captain was still missing. A helicopter picked up six survivors.



Associated Press.

KANSAS TWISTER—At Salina, a tornado menaces trailer camp. It badly damaged 44 trailers, but because of ample warning, only three persons were slightly injured.

Tanaka Urges Closer Links Between the EEC and Japan

PARIS, Sept. 28 (UPI).—Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka urged West European nations today to give his country more access to the Common Market.

He also called for the creation of a forum in which the United States, Japan and the Common Market could discuss world problems.

Addressing a press conference between two rounds of talks here with French President Georges Pompidou, the Japanese premier said: "Just as you [West European nations] have already enlarged the Common Market once, we would ask you to enlarge it again and let Japan in."

Mr. Tanaka did not elaborate, but it was understood that he was appealing for greater Japanese-European trade and political cooperation.

Forum Is Seen

Mr. Tanaka said the proposal put forward by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger for redefining the Atlantic charter and including Japan was aimed at creating a forum for discussion among the world's leading industrial groups.

"Putting aside the question whether the phrase 'Atlantic charter' is a good one or not, I feel it is necessary that Japan, the Common Market and the United States should form a triangle to talk about various problems," Mr. Tanaka said.

"I recognize the necessity of this and feel it strongly. I should say that just as in Europe [where] the various individual countries found it necessary to unite, first in the European Economic Community, then in the enlarged community, while retaining their own individualities, so I feel today it is necessary or desirable to create a sort of enlarged community."

The Japanese leader said that the Kissinger proposal would be an important part of the second round of talks with President Pompidou. Mr. Tanaka is on a 16-day visit to Russia and Western Europe.

Reserve Expressed

Mr. Tanaka expressed reserve about the Franco-British Concorde supersonic jetliner, on which Japan Air Lines has taken three options but has not made a commitment to buy. On Wednesday, the Concorde set a transatlantic record for civil aircraft of 3 hours, 32 minutes.

"I told [the French] in Japan we buy 20 to 30 new planes a year and that buying two Concordes would cost the same amount as all these put together. Then there are problems of noise, exhaust gas and the plane's range."

Mr. Tanaka said Japan has agreed to undertake joint research with France on the problems of Japan's oil and uranium supplies in the 1980s.

The latest projections indicated that, by the end of the decade, 25 percent of Japan's electricity would be produced by nuclear power stations, instead of the 10 percent previously projected. To meet the substantial increase in Japan's enriched uranium requirements, purchases would have to be made from gas diffusion plant to be built in Europe. Mr. Tanaka said that, meanwhile, Japan would push ahead with the development of its own plant for the enrichment of uranium.

Joint Exploration

He said Japan and France would participate jointly in oil exploration projects in various parts of the world, intended to meet Japan's rapidly growing petroleum needs.

Mr. Tanaka said that he promised French industrialists and financiers to do his utmost to remove barriers obstructing French exports to Japan and Japanese investment in France.

Soviet A-Test Assessed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP).—Seismic tremors monitored in the United States indicate that an underground nuclear blast detonated yesterday by the Soviet Union was in the 20 to 200-kiloton range, the Atomic Energy Commission said today. A kiloton is equal to the explosive force of a thousand tons of TNT.

Church Mobbed For Funeral of Anna Magnani

ROME, Sept. 28 (UPI).—Thousands of friends and fans paid final tribute to Anna Magnani today in a funeral service conducted in a theater-lobby atmosphere.

Afterward, a hearse carried the 65-year-old actress's body through streets lined by thousands of weeping, flower-tossing fans to be buried in the family vault of the man she loved—director Roberto Rossellini.

Miss Magnani's crippled son Luca and Mr. Rossellini led the mourners who packed the Santa Maria Sopra Minerva Church and jammed every inch of the piazza outside to bid farewell to the actress.

Crowds began packing the large church more than two hours before the funeral mass was scheduled to begin. Her body lay in a plain coffin with a single red rose on top. An hour before the funeral, police had to enter the church to open a path down the center aisle. Twice the priest had to interrupt the service to appeal to the more than 2,000 persons inside to remain quiet.

The funeral ended a day and two nights of mourning for the actress, who died Wednesday.

France to Lend The Mona Lisa To the Japanese

PARIS, Sept. 28 (AP).—Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka today said that President Georges Pompidou has given his approval for the Mona Lisa to go to Japan for an exhibition.

The Mona Lisa, painted by Leonardo da Vinci early in the 16th century, is one of the most prized possessions of the Louvre. It last left France in December, 1962, to be displayed in Washington. No date for the Japanese exposition was announced.

Mr. Tanaka suggested that Mr. Pompidou fly on a Concorde to Japan next year for his state visit. He also proposed that the Mona Lisa might be transported to Tokyo aboard a Concorde.

Europe Asked to Curb Liquor, Cigarette Ads

STASBOURG, Sept. 28 (UPI).—The Council of Europe's Consultative Assembly today called on its 17 member government to regulate strictly cigarette and alcoholic-drink advertisements.

It recommended that they restrict tightly or ban such ads on television and radio and limit them in newspapers and in public places. The proposals call for outlawing the making or selling of cigarettes with more than 1 milligram of nicotine or 15 milligrams of tar.

One Was a Leader of '67 Coup

3 Athens Regime Aides Resign, Protest at Civilian Rule Seen

ATHENS, Sept. 28 (UPI).—Three military members of the government resigned today, apparently to protest participation of nonmilitary members in the government which will be formed next month.

Second Deputy Premier Nikolas Makarezos, Deputy Commerce Minister Michael Balopoulos and Deputy Education Minister Costas Aslanidis submitted their resignations, a presidential announcement said.

The resignations were announced shortly before the scheduled replacement of the cabinet by a nonmilitary government, led by historian-politician Spiros Markezinis, which will set up parliamentary elections. The move was seen by political observers as a last-ditch stand by military hardliners to delay the demilitarization of the regime.

President Explains

President George Papadopoulos's office said that Col. Makarezos resigned as second deputy premier because he opposes the economic policies of the government to be formed, "including freedom of imports and noninterference in the formulation of prices."

But a spokesman for Mr. Markezinis said that the candidate for the premiership has not made any statements on economic or other policies.

Col. Makarezos, now 54, Mr. Papadopoulos and tank commander Stylianos Pattakos formed the triumvirate that led the military take-over of April, 1967. He became the overseer of the Greek economy, first as minister of economic coordination and later as deputy premier in charge of economic ministries.

Mr. Balopoulos and Mr. Aslanidis, lieutenant colonels at the time of the coup, were members of the revolutionary committee which led the armed forces. After the coup, Mr. Balopoulos became secretary-general of tourism and Mr. Aslanidis secretary of sports. They took ministerial jobs a little over a year ago.

Meanwhile, a judicial council today cleared composer Mikis Theodorakis of charges of subversion and violation of Greek security laws, an Athens court source said.

Friends of the 48-year-old composer of the music for the film "Zorba the Greek" said the council's decision clears the ground for his return to Greece.

Cancer Doctor Closes Clinic

MUNICH, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—The controversial cancer clinic run by Dr. Josef Issels at Rottach-Egern, near here, closed today with the departure of the last six patients.

They were an American, a Canadian, a South African and three Germans.

Dr. Issels, whose best-known patient was the British Olympic runner Lillian Board, who died two years ago, announced in June that he was closing the clinic because of "internal sabotage." He has promised to maintain private contact with his last patients so that their treatment continues.

Dr. Issels created international controversy with his claim to be able to halt the spread of cancer in many patients by treating it as a disease of the whole body. His methods included extraction of tonsils and bad teeth and a rigid diet.

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THE ART MARKET

The Good and the Bad At Old-Fashioned Sales

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Sept. 28 (IHT).—Thursday's sale, conducted by J.P. Couturier at the Hotel Drouot, would have delighted the late French art critic George Isarlo.

He wrote in 1956 that Jacopo Bassano (1510-1592) was "an avant-garde realist" and that it was of secondary importance whether a picture was by the artist's son Girolamo or one of his nephews. What mattered, he said, was the importance of the family workshop's role in the realistic Renaissance of the late 16th century in the Italian province of Vicenza. He illustrated his point with 56 photographs in the French monthly Connaissance des Arts (October, 1956).

Thursday, four paintings, in a dilapidated state, were laid on the block as Italian 17th century. Within seconds they rose to 24,200 francs and were knocked down to an Italian dealer who declined to be identified. This price, considered high by small dealers but on the cheap side by the Italian specialist, was justified by their close resemblance to Jacopo Bassano's work.

Compositions

The four matching compositions were variations on the Bassano family's almost obsessive themes: peasants shearing their sheep or harvesting, women sitting on wooden chairs watching their stew simmering over the fire, all in a crowded composition full of animals set in a hilly landscape.

The Bassanos must have painted the figure of a peasant woman leaning over her bucket full of laundry a hundred times. She was always dressed in a flowing skirt with a shawl on her shoulders, seen three-quarters from behind. The family also appears to have had a gory fascination for the butchering of animals and seldom varied in their treatment of its various phases, from the peasant stealthily approaching the reclining ewe he is about to stab to the man quartering away joints of meat from a hanging carcass. All that was to be seen in the four pictures—at least as much as the thick coat of dust allowed seeing anything at all.

Clearly, the pictures were not of the late 16th century but datable to the middle of the 17th century—a hangover of the highly popular style, possibly done by descendants of the first painter of the family, Jacopo. The price quoted is, by French or British standards, remarkably high for works in poor condition that do not carry a signature and were done by followers—not first generation artists.

It shows the activity of the Italian dealers who now throw their nets far and wide to meet the enormous Italian demand for a category of pictures that was worth nothing some years ago. There is a whole class of industrialists, businessmen, and high-ranking executives for whom the "School of the Bassano" will do.

But there is another side to the sale—it illustrates the Hotel Drouot's capacity to achieve high prices at some of its run-of-the mill sales. There was no printed catalogue nor was there any expert at the sale.

Much the same happened when a very pretty vase by Emile Gallé came up for sale. The pale, transluscent glass of the body had layers of mauve and almond-green glass applied on it to render pale romantic flowers. On the neck, the beginning words of a verse by Victor-Hugo: "Dans cette paix sacrée où croit la fleur choisie." Dealers fought with each other and eventually the vase, about 40 centimeters high, fetched 17,800 francs—a whacking price even though the vase was admittedly of fine quality and probably made in the artist's lifetime—that is, not by his successors in the workshop that kept up the manufacture of Gallé vases.

Interesting

Not all objects, however, will sell well when no advertising is done and no expert present. An interesting case was that of a very fine clock signed Bréguet. The Bréguet firm was founded in the 18th century by one of Europe's most talented watchmakers and is to this day producing fine watches and clocks. The clock was made of bronze with a fine enameled dial decorated with scroll work typical of its period, that is, the early Third Republic. It was shaped like a neoclassical temple with four grooved columns, its beautiful alarm mechanism visible through the four glass panes encasing it.

At Thursday's auction the clock made 4,814 francs, a very reasonable price indeed, almost a bargain. Here the fact that there was no printed catalogue and therefore no competition between specialised dealers from all over Europe certainly made itself felt.

Comparing the Bassano-style pictures with the Bréguet clock highlights the advantages and shortcomings of old-fashioned Drouot sales seen from the vendor's viewpoint. Collectors' objects of a sophisticated order need greater preparation. Second-rate items probably fare better than in most places.

IN ITALY

Obscure Festival in Umbria

By William Weaver

PERUGIA, Italy (IHT).—The Sagra Musicale Umbra, the Umbrian music festival whose 28th edition opened last week, lives a hand-to-mouth existence. Since it spends very little on publicity, its programs are virtually a secret. So most of the audience at the Sagra's events is made up of critics, musicologists, musicians: insiders, in short; a pity, because the Perugia festival (which from Perugia branches out to other Umbrian towns) is always intelligently conceived and deserves a wider public.

In the past, the festival has welcomed some big-name artists (Karajan, Casals, Sawallisch); but it has also discovered a number of gifted, previously unknown musicians. The name of the Russian conductor Yuri Aronovich was unknown to me, at least, until he opened this year's Sagra with a spine-tingling concert performance of Tchaikovsky's last opera, the rarely-heard "Iolanta."

The orchestra of the Maggio Musicale Fiorentino showed how well it can play when it is inspiringly led, and the Tchaikovsky score—alternately lush and tender, martial and melting—was constantly vital, pulsing, though young Aronovich let it unfold at its own pace, never forcing the climaxes or rushing the music.

"Iolanta" is in one long act (it was first heard on Dec. 18, 1892, at the Maryinsky in St. Petersburg, together with the première of "The Nutcracker"). The libretto, based on a Danish play, is a courtly tale of a blind princess who regains her sight through her love for a bold cavalier. Apart from the lovers (tenor and soprano), there are important parts for the heroine's father (bass) and for a mysterious Mauretanian doctor, who predicts the princess's cure (baritone).

Title Role

The Russian singers, chosen by Aronovich for Perugia, all did their music full justice, but the tenor Petre Gugalov was outstanding: a noble, ringing true sound that one would like to hear in, say, "Fidelio" or "Otello."

In the title role, Ellen Shade—another unfamiliar name that should not remain obscure for long—had both power and sweetness, with an occasional hint of that edginess characteristic of Slavic sopranos, but without any sign of the equally characteristic Slavic wobble. Franyo Petrusamec was the dark, mysterious doctor.



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ART IN PARIS

Gates That Can't Be Closed

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Sept. 28 (IHT).—"Admiring an old painting is like pouring one's sensitivity into a funeral urn... Do you really want to squander the best of your energies in a useless admiration of the past, from which you unfailingly must emerge exhausted, diminished and trampled down?

"Daily visits to museums, libraries and academies (those cemeteries of wasted efforts, calvaries of crucified dreams, ledgers of checked impulses) are to an artist the equivalent of prolonged parental guardianship to intelligent young people, drunk with their talent and their ambitious will."

So said F.T. Marinetti in his Futurist Manifesto of 1909. And it is one of the frequent paradoxes of museum shows that the artists of this movement should now be visible within an institution that they so vigorously damned. More exactly perhaps, since they are now all dead, it confirms the *museum in its role as "cemetery of wasted efforts."*

The explosive futurists and their quieter Parisian contemporaries, the cubists, are on view in two different exhibitions at the two Museums of Modern Art: the National Museum, for the futurists (13 Avenue du Président Wilson, to Nov. 19), and that of the City of Paris, for the cubists (11 Avenue du Président Wilson, to Nov. 10).

Cubism, at the outset, undoubtedly was a shocker. But it never set out with the purpose of rocking society. It was, basically, an attempt to extrapolate on the logic of Cézanne's achievements and to integrate the aesthetic of African art as it was then understood. The systematization grew by stages, first in the work of Picasso and of Braque, the latter being the milder of the two, closer to Cézanne than Picasso who threw himself with anguish but without hesitation into the unknown.

A second stage was marked by a more restricted pallette and by a network of lines setting off the various facets of a given object. Finally, in a last stage, unfamiliar materials—newsprint, cardboard, oilcloth—were introduced onto the canvas, negating the distinction between the materials endowed with nobility and those that are not.

Very quickly the two innovators were surrounded by a host of artists who took up their cue.

Change Reflected

The present exhibition gives a measure of the extent of the craze. Thirty-six painters and sculptors are represented, from the most famous through Gleizes, Villon, Picabia and Zadkine, and on to the well named but obscure Czech Bohumil Kubista. It is difficult to appraise the weight carried by intuition and sensibility on the one hand and logic on the other in this development. Cubism appears more self-referential and intellectual (and hence in a sense more the ancestor of contemporary art) than futurism, and Picasso, while hardly an intellectual, is marked with the same versatility as, say, a musician like Stravinsky or a writer like Joyce. The polyrhythm and polytonality of a Stravinsky find their counterpart in the kaleidoscopic shift of a Joycean narrative which attempts to enclose an event from all angles, just as the cubists attempted to unfold the facets of their subject on a two-dimensional surface.

Such an attitude appears to reflect a change in the relationship to the object—a change echoed in various stances and reactions throughout the course of the present century, through abstraction and photo-realism. Picasso, Joyce and Stravinsky reveal the same will to dominate their material and their subject, enfold it and dissect it.

The futurists were not so much concerned with the object as they were with movement and in a sense with mood. They were more affective, juvenile and enthusiastic, more concerned with a political stance in the broader sense, for instance in their anti-cultural attitude. The futurists thus earned their name: they rejected the cult of the past in favor of an art of transition. They saw themselves as "dépassé" by the time they were 40 by younger artists who would reject them. In a sense they were the forerunners of dada.

The works of a Boccioni, a Balla, a Carrà or a Russolo are explosively lyrical, urban, industrial and in a sense social. They reflect the dynamics of city crowds, and despite their technical pursuit of kinetic representation (e.g. Balla's "Little Girl *Running on a Balcony*," Boccioni's "Growth of the City" or Carrà's "Funeral of the Anarchist Galli"), one never feels that the painting is an end in itself.

This, however, is sometimes the case with the cubists in their second stage, at least as their work strikes us now. It is certainly impossible to draw a hard line between the two movements, but the terms of cubism and futurism can be taken as two poles between which the artists scattered and clustered according to their inclination.

Because the cubists—Picasso and Braque in particular—were primarily concerned with a pictorial problem, their paintings tend to strike us as some sort of ultimate object enfolded in its own logic. They have suffered the fate of any successful aesthetic by becoming distinguished.

Not so the futurists, whose painting is sometimes "bad," but who reflect a concern with something beyond painting, refusing to take their art as a closed world. Their manifestos, which were such an essential part of their activity, had as much impact as their art, and, in their provocativeness, pointed the way to the dadaists. The futurists were against the cult of the art of the past, the dadaists were against all art—an important turning point, but the hideous destruction of World War I opened a gate that no one since then has been able to close.



Keystone.

Aaron (Richard Lewis) and Moses (Raymond Gérome).

MUSIC: *'Moses and Aaron'*

By David Stevens

PARIS, Sept. 28 (IHT).—From being the most discussed unperformed opera, Schoenberg's "Moses and Aaron" has lately been embraced by several opera companies—not more than a dozen—partly out of a sense of duty toward the major work of one of this century's central musical figures, partly as a test of a company's resources. The Paris Opéra joined this list last night, after an enormous preparation that paid handsome musical dividends.

The Opéra has not made an effort like this since the famous production of Berg's "Wozzeck"—under Pierre Boulez and Jean-Louis Barrault—10 years ago—and perhaps not even then. The chorus has had hundreds of rehearsals in the last year.

The applause after the final curtain was neither very prolonged nor unmixed with expressions of discontent, but the approval was mainly directed at—and richly deserved by—Sir Georg Solti, the conductor, Jean Laforge, the choral director, and their charges. The score seemed not merely to have been mastered, but absorbed to the point of a performance full of assurance, conviction and expressive intensity.

The fundamental duality of the opera—Moses' inarticulate conception of an invisible and indescribable God, and his brother Aaron's slick huckstering of the pure idea with false images—poses a fundamental dilemma for the staging. This dilemma, as well as the role of Moses, fell to the actor Raymond Gérome, and he opted squarely for Aaron.

That is to say he opted in his staging for opera instead of oratorio, for a naturalistic theater of illusion instead of a stylized theater of ideas. Some of this decision was made for him, because the work was given in French (in Antoine Golea's effective translation), which meant a commitment to verbal communication that Gérome extended visually. And he took over the task of stage direction after the withdrawal of the Viennese director Otto Schenk, and after Schneider-Siemssen's single, desert-like, realistic set was ready.

The result was a staging dominated by much naturalistic movement for the chorus, and an effort, sometimes pushed to extremes, to make everything in the text visible.

Under the inexorable pressure of French prosody in the place of the German original, Gérome, as Moses, more or less abandoned Schoenberg's *Sprechgesang* in favor of a rich declamatory style derived from French classical theater, and Schoenberg's "not at all human" Moses in favor of an all too human one. But it was a powerful performance, and had a powerful counterpart in the Aaron of Richard Lewis.

The English tenor, now 59, does not have all the voice he used to, but he manipulated it with all the craftiness and intelligence with which his Aaron manipulated the Israelites, and delivered his French lines with admirable clarity. His prior experience with the role was the English-language production at Covent Garden in 1965, also directed by Solti.

LONDON THEATER

'The Farm': Elemental and Absorbing

By John Walker

LONDON, Sept. 28 (IHT).—David Storey's "The Farm" at the Royal Court Theatre marks a return to his best naturalistic form after the disappointments of "Cromwell," his previous play at this theater.

He is back home, too, in the present-day world, depicting the small isolated existence of a Yorkshire farming family—a claustrophobic life of hard work and not enough warmth.

This scene is almost too recognizable. Not only from other plays—there are certain affinities to David Mercer's plays, to Mr. Storey's own "In Celebration," and to O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey"—but from other literary lives. Mr. Storey's three sisters recall the Brontës: his sensitive son, devoted to his genteel mother, hating his brutish father, suggests a failed Lawrence. It may be an elemental, archetypal drama that is played out before us, but it is totally convincing and absorbing.

Builds Slowly

The play is a leisurely one, building slowly to its anticlimax, confronting the Slattery family at a moment of crisis: the return of the prodigal son, Arthur, who, with much reluctance and shuffling of feet, announces that he intends to marry a divorced woman old enough to be his mother.

It is a situation that allows for the interaction of the members of the household, or, rather, their refusal to interact. Mr. Storey is concerned with what distinguishes humanity from animals, with the nature of love and its power to destroy and, occasionally, to heal.

The father, a hard-working farmer conscious that his physical abilities are fast declining, drinks too much through his failure to communicate his love for his family and because of their hostility to him. He exists on an animal level—only his awareness of this fact distinguishes him from his cows and pigs—preferring the company of horses to his farm workers, regarding his children as predictable machines rather like his tractors.

His son Arthur, a poet published in little magazines, is a poor, diffident creature showing affection only for his mother. She has withdrawn into a genteel world by pursuing self-education to no purpose. The three daughters—who make an unlikely family trio—are each, in their own way, uninvolved. The eldest, Wendy (Patricia Healey), briefly married, is totally detached. Jennifer (Meg Davies) protects herself from people by casual promiscuity. The youngest, Brenda (Prunella Gee), treats people as if they were political abstractions.

Lack Tolerance

They all lack tolerance, something possessed only by an outsider, Albert (Lewis Collins), a worker who risks rebuffs and humiliation to be with Brenda. It is his presence in the final, brief scene of the play that gives it its only moment of harmony: a meal in which, for the first time, the family sits down together, partaking of a shared experience.

Lindsay Anderson's direction beautifully underscores the naturalistic tempo of the play, and the acting could hardly be bettered.

In description, the play may sound grim. In performance, it is richly humorous. Bernard Lee is especially fine as the bullying father whose only sociable conversation is with himself, who roars into rages in an attempt to force his indifferent family into some reaction. He manages his moments of comedy perfectly, particularly his deliberate incomprehension, banging his ear as if struck suddenly dumb, when his son announces his marriage plans.

Doreen Mantle, excellent as the withdrawn mother, and Frank Grimes, perfect as the ineffectual poet, are marvelous in their moments of silent communication of love. In all, "The Farm" provides a splendid evening, an engrossing journey into territory that is both familiar and fresh.

* * *

At the Round House, Peter Coe's erotic revue, "Decameron '73"—which I found inept first time around—has returned for a further season.

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2) WEDNESDAY 10 OCTOBER—Room 11.
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COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

reese palley
BOEHM BIRDS
Puiforcat (1st floor)
131, Bld. Haussmann Paris 8e

URGENT
Collector sells
one canvas "NUDE" by BERNARD BUFFET (1953)
3' 8" x 2' 4".
also one pastel by JEAN DUFY "Still Life" (1913), 12 1/4 x 11".
Tel.: Paris, 734-47-15.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80⅞	63¾	AbbtLb 1.20	20	122	66	65½	64⅝	— ⅞
49¼	40½	ACF Ind2.40	11	29	46⅞	46½	46¾	— ½
17⅛	12½	AcmeClv .88	8	9	14¼	13¾	14	
24	16½	AcmeMkt 1	11	27	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ¾
11¼	9	AdmDg .020	13	43	9½	9	9	— ⅜
14⅝	11⅞	AdmE 1.15e		37	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
8½	5½	Ad Millis .20	9	9	6⅞	6	6⅞	+ ⅜
24	17½	Addrsso .60	8	200	16⅞	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
18	7⅝	Admiral	6	158	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
13¾	13½	Advinv .10e		29	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
78¼	57½	AetnaLfeC 2	11	100	78¼	70⅝	78	— ⅜
60½	47⅝	AetnaLf pf 2		7	53¼	53⅝	53½	— ¼
14⅝	8½	Aguirre Co	20	3	1 ⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	11½	Ahman .10e	7	129	16¼	16½	16½	+ ⅝
9	5⅞	Alleon Inc	14	73	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞	
49⅝	37	AirProd .20	29	40	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝	— ⅜
18⅛	10¾	Airco .80	9	97	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	AJ Industris	6	23	2⅛	2	2	
37⅛	22½	Alczona 1.10	10	8	25	24½	24¾	— ¼
17½	15	Ala Gas 1.18	6	6	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
107	95¾	AlaP pf3.28		z120	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
37⅛	24⅜	Alaska Intrs	24	100	32¼	31⅝	32½	+ ½
20⅛	8⅜	AlbertoC .35	8	53	10½	10	10¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	13½	Albertsn .50	11	45	15⅝	15	15¼	
37⅛	22⅝	AlcanAlu 1	18	895	26½	35⅛	36¼	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅛	AlcoSld .36	6	12	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
42¾	29¾	AlconLb .16	45	32	34⅝	34	34	— ⅞
9⅛	3½	Alexdrs .10e	35	38	5⅛	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
31⅞	23¼	AllanM 2.60e	9	21	28⅞	28	28	
15⅞	6⅞	AltALte .24	10	86	13½	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
14½	8⅞	AllegCp .28e	12	16	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	19¼	AligLud 1.20	7	44	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
44⅞	35½	AligLud pf 3		7	39¼	39⅛	39⅛	— ¼
24⅞	18	AllgPw 1.34	8	27	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
19⅝	9⅝	AllenGp .65t	9	31	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
40⅛	29⅛	AlldCh 1.32	13	2394	40¼	39⅞	40	— ⅛
44⅞	27⅛	AlldMnt .48	22	13	33¾	33½	33½	
22	14⅞	AlldPd .68	6	11	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
35⅝	22½	AlldStr 1.50	7	68	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅜
6⅛	3	Alld Supmkt	12	53	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
13	8	AllisChl .21e	11	59	12¼	12¼	12½	
15½	8	AllrtAut .50	7	16	10⅞	9⅞	10⅛	— ¼
17⅝	11¼	AlphaPI .60	7	15	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
79½	47⅞	Alcoa 1.94	14	300	73⅞	72¾	73⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	8⅞	AMBAC .52	8	80	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	4	Amcord .15e	8	46	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	19⅞	Amerce 1.20	7	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
50⅞	27¼	A Hess .30b	24	336	45	42¾	44⅝	+ 1
112⅛	67¼	A Hes pf3.50		33	103½	93¼	99⅞	+ 1⅞
40	15½	AAirFilt .42	28	44	36⅞	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅜
25⅝	9⅝	Am Airlin		306	12⅞	11⅛	12	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅞	A Baker .50		8	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
45⅞	30⅞	ABrnds 2.38	8	58	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	
33⅝	21	AmBdcst .64	13	303	35¼	34⅝	35⅛	+ ¼
47⅞	9⅝	AmBldM .36	10	43	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
37¼	27¼	Am Can 2.20	9	197	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅜
26	22½	A Can pf1.75		3	24⅝	24½	24½	+ ⅛
26⅛	15⅞	ACentM 2.32	9	31	17⅛	17	17¼	+ ⅛
27⅞	19⅞	A Chain 1.20	7	16	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅝
32⅛	22¼	A Cyan 1.40	10	295	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
27⅞	17⅞	Am Distill 1	15	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
61⅞	35⅝	AmDisTl .48	26	8	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	+ ⅞
11⅝	5½	AmDualVt		7	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
13⅝	11⅝	ADul pf.84a		3	12	12	12	
30⅞	23⅞	A ElPw 1.90	9	327	27⅝	27⅛	27½	
3⅞	1½	AmExp Ind		462	2½	2	2½	
10⅞	7½	AmExp pf		z2830	7	5⅞	6⅞	— 1¼
23⅝	15	AmFin 1.10	9	7	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
22½	16	AmF pf1.50		z380	21½	21¼	21½	— ½
28⅞	24⅛	AGeBd 2.14e		43	26⅜	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	17	AGnCv 1.42e		8	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ¼
21⅝	13¼	A Gnins .60	7	217	17¼	16⅞	17	+ ¼
31⅛	23¼	A Gln pf1.83		13	27½	26¼	27½	+ ¾
17⅝	10⅛	A Hoist .62b	8	62	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
48⅞	40	A Home .64	35	545	43⅞	42⅞	42½	
57⅛	26½	AmHosp .28	41	164	44	43	43⅞	+ ⅜
12½	8¼	Aminves .50	7	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	
22⅞	6⅞	A Medicl .12	6	162	9⅝	8⅞	9	— ⅜
12⅞	4	A Medicorp	5	170	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅜
47¼	29	A MtlCl 1.50	13	711	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ⅜
103¼	85	A Clx pf5.25		9	103	102	103	+ ¼
9⅞	6¼	Am Motors	5	945	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
47	30¼	ANatGs 2.40	8	95	36⅛	36	36⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	7¾	AmSeat .36p	83	29	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	15¾	AmShip .48	8	13	21½	21	21	— ⅛
27⅞	17¼	ASmltR 1.20	8	202	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	10⅞	AmStand .50	9	118	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ¼
63	54⅝	A Std pf4.75		12	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝	+ ½
15	10	AmSterll .28	17	100	14¾	14	14	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅞	AT&T wt		752	6¼	6	6	— ¼
65	46½	AmT&T 2.80	10	859	52¼	51½	52	
67⅞	54⅞	AmT&T pf 4		67	59⅛	58⅞	58⅞	
53½	48¼	ATT pfA3.64		45	51¼	51	51¼	+ ¼
13⅞	9⅞	AWatWk .64	6	14	10½	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	14½	AW prf 1.25		z250	15¼	15¼	15⅛	— ⅛
17¼	12⅞	Ameron .65	5	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
12	4¼	AmesD .10h	5	29	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	11⅞	Asetek .70	9	13	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
57⅛	21⅛	AMF In 1.08	10	109	32⅛	32⅛	32⅞	+ ⅛
31¼	13⅞	Amfac .64	7	31	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
57⅞	38	AMP .07h	47	98	51¼	49⅞	51⅛	+ ⅜
9	6⅞	AmpPgh .36	6	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	3¼	Ampex Corp	11	77	5	4¼	4⅞	
11⅞	4½	Amrep Corp	6	31	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
30	22⅞	Amstar 1.70	7	11	24⅞	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	8¼	Amstr pf.68		5	8½	8⅞	8½	— ¼
44⅞	35¼	Amsted 2.40	7	36	40	39⅞	39¾	+ ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Amtel .20	13	25	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
25⅞	17⅞	Anacon .50	8	72	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
27⅞	17⅞	AnchrH 1.08	6	87	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	
24⅞	14⅞	And Clay .80	7	21	22⅝	22	22	— ½
19⅞	7⅞	Angelica .10	16	265	12⅛	11¾	12	+ ⅛
17⅞	11⅞	AnsulCo .50r	9	40	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
18	12	Apache .36b	8	69	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	12⅞	ApcoO .89t	7	20	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
7⅞	3⅞	Apeco .12p	15	56	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	7⅞	APL Corp	5	23	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
23	12¼	APL pfCl.06		4	14	14	14	
100⅞	91½	ApPw pf7.40		21	93½	93½	93½	+ 1½
9⅞	4	Appld Mag	12	13	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+ ⅛
155⅞	112	ARA Sv 1.32	26	38	129⅞	128⅛	129⅞	+ ⅝
14⅛	5⅞	ArcalN .14	41	97	6⅝	6⅛	6⅞	
48	21½	ArchDan .50	18	121	44	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅞
19⅞	3½	Arctic Enir	24	51	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	10	Aristar .72	7	10	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
24⅞	18⅛	ArizPS 1.16	8	123	21¾	21⅛	21¾	+ ⅛
22	9¼	ArBest .40	8	22	11¼	10⅞	11	
13⅝	4	Arlen RltyD	10	72	4¼	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
25¼	18½	ArmcoS 1.20	7	1160	22⅜	21⅞	22⅝	+ ⅛
31½	27½	Armr pf 2.10		13	29⅛	28⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
65	54	Armr pf4.75		z10	56½	56⅛	56⅛	+ ½
34¼	21¾	ArmstCk .84	15	16	30¾	30⅛	30⅞	— ⅜
38	25¼	Arm Ru 1.60	6	5	28¾	28¼	28¼	
21⅝	13¾	AroCp .90b	7	11	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ¼
27⅝	13½	ArvinInd .52	12	17	18	17⅛	17⅞	— ⅛
55⅞	34⅝	ASA Ltd .53		86	42	41	41	— 1⅛
		ASA Lt fn.50		10	37¼	37⅛	37¼	
37⅞	23¼	AshdOil 1.30	8	338	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅛
51⅞	30	AsdDrG 1.40	11	28	40	39⅞	39⅞	— 1
33⅛	22	AsdSp 1.20b	7	10	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅞	Asd Transp		13	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
15⅞	9⅞	Athlone .52b	4	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
23	14⅞	AtleMt 2.06e	7	14	17⅞	17⅞	17⅛	
23⅞	19⅞	AtlCyEl 1.47	8	28	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
95⅞	78	AtlCE pf5.87		1	79	79	79	+ 1
96⅛	65⅞	Atl Richll 2	23	429	96⅛	94	95¾	— ¾
55⅛	49⅞	AtlRc pf3.75		z150	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
160⅞	113⅞	AtlRch pf 3		6	162⅞	159	161	+ ⅛
65⅞	50⅞	AtlRc pf2.80		51	63⅞	62⅞	63⅞	
7⅞	1⅞	Atlas Corp	35	812	1⅞	1½	1⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	6	ATO Inc .16	7	42	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
94⅞	37⅞	Autom Data	52	58	73	71⅝	73	+ ⅜
6	3⅞	Autom Ind	6	29	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
16	8	Avco Corp	4	99	11⅝	10⅞	11¼	— ⅛
4	1⅞	Avco Cp wt		21	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	
46⅞	34⅞	Avco pf3.20		14	39⅞	38⅞	39⅞	+ 1
67	35⅞	AvcryPd .25	43	11	50⅞	50⅛	50⅞	+ ¼
67⅞	17⅞	Avistrc .40	13	77	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	
12⅞	6⅞	Avnetlrc .20	6	49	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
140	101⅞	AvonPd 1.40	44	841	102⅛	99⅛	100	— 1½
29	12⅞	AztecO 1.52t	58	40	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞	+ ⅝

B

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
31	21⅞	BabckW .80	12	88	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	— 1⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Bache .15e		32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
29	17	Baker In .16	27	34	29⅛	29	29	— ⅞
36⅞	22⅞	BakerOil .37	33	139	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	
17⅞	11	BaldDH .32	7	7	14⅞	14	14	— ⅛
31⅞	24⅞	BalGE 1.94	9	174	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
67	54	Ball pf4.30		z100	61⅞	61	61⅞	+ 1⅞
29⅞	22⅞	BanCal 1.24	9	14	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
37⅞	27⅞	Bandag Inc	49	25	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	7⅞	Bangr Punt	5	79	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
42	31⅞	Bnk of NY 2	7	24	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	+ ⅛
37	24⅞	Bk of Va .89	12	27	29¼	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
68	49⅞	BankTr 3	9	119	58	57	58	+ ⅞
43⅝	25⅞	BarOil 1.44f		25	32⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— 1⅛
30⅞	20⅞	BardC .16a	33	45	27	25⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
30⅞	22⅞	BarnW 2.59e	9	11	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	6	Basiclnc .40	9	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅞	BatesMf .20	11	8	11⅞	11	11⅞	— ⅛
26⅞	18	Bathlnd .30	7	547	22⅞	20⅞	22⅞	+ 2⅛
39⅞	17⅞	BauschL .42	26	343	38⅞	36⅞	38	+ ⅜
61⅞	41⅞	BaxtLa .15	63	45	55⅞	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	9⅞	BaykClg .35	8	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
67	32⅞	Bearings .60	13	1	48⅞	48⅛	48⅞	— ⅛
30⅞	19⅞	BeatFd .62	17	173	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝	— ⅛
143⅞	102⅞	Beat Fd pf 4		1	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	+ ⅛
47⅞	21⅞	Beckmn .50	20	5	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	— ⅛
44⅞	33⅞	BectDic .35	29	87	41	40¼	41	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	BeechA .76b	7	124	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅞	vjBeech Crk		z90	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	9	BelcoPt .25r	9	150	14⅞	13⅞	14⅝	+ 1⅛
39⅞	18⅞	Belden 1.20	8	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
13⅞	7⅞	BelHm .30b	14	2	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
57⅞	22¼	Bell How .84	10	156	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅜
28	16⅞	BemisCo .60	8	21	21⅞	20⅞	21	— ⅛
57⅞	31⅞	Bendix 1.60	8	143	37⅞	37	37	— ⅜
75⅞	43	Bendix pf 3		12	59⅞	58	58	— 1½
53	22⅞	BenfiCp 1.25	8	135	34⅞	33⅞	34⅛	— ⅛
112⅞	62	Benef pf4.30		1	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+ ⅞
5⅞	2⅞	Benguet	10	82	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
		Benguet fn		16	5⅛	5	5	
22⅞	8	Berkey .05e	10	88	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
34⅞	24⅞	BethSt 1.40a	6	1020	33⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— 1
54	33⅞	BigThre .60	20	15	47⅞	47⅛	47⅞	+ ⅛
129⅞	95⅞	BlackD 1.08	49	87	124⅞	120⅞	120⅞	— 5
13	6⅞	BlairJhn .48	6	26	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
21⅝	14⅞	BlissLau 1b	6	4	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
17	5¼	BlockHR .32	13	269	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
26	13⅞	BlueBel .65a	7	154	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅞	Bobbie Brks	7	44	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
26⅞	15⅞	Boeing .40	10	125	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	— 1
16⅞	8⅞	Boise Cas	7	1112	16⅛	15⅞	16	
7⅜	3⅞	Bond Ind		4	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	— ⅛
29	18	BkMnth 1.38	7	7	19⅞	19	19⅞	+ ⅜
31⅜	19⅞	Borden 1.20	10	179	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅛
36⅜	23	BrgWar 1.35	7	940	25⅞	24⅞	25	— ⅛
6	3	Bormans		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	29⅞	BosEd 2.44	11	115	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
118	108	Bos E pf8.88		z260	111⅞	110⅞	111⅞	+ 1⅛
29	10⅞	Bourns Inc	10	19	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	8⅞	BranAir .50r	12	600	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
63⅞	50⅞	BriggsS 1.60	13	19	52⅞	52	52	— ⅞
71⅝	53⅞	BristMy 1.32	20	368	60	57⅞	59⅞	+ 2
46⅞	38⅞	BristM pf 2		13	41	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	13	BritPet .37e	14	48	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
		BritPt fn.37e		2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
43⅞	25⅞	BdwyHal .80	17	31	34	33	34	+ ⅛
72⅞	42⅞	BdwyHl pf 2		1	60⅞	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	13⅞	BrkwyGl .75	5	31	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
25⅞	19⅞	BklyUG 1.72	10	32	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	7	Brown Co	6	32	14	13⅞	13⅞	
34⅞	23	BrnGrp 1.60	8	10	26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ⅛
15	8⅞	BwnShrp .20	10	11	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	— ⅛
33	13	BrwnFer .17	17	77	16	15⅞	15⅞	
37⅞	13⅞	Brunswk .24	72	208	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	— ⅛
31	21⅞	BrushW .40	9	9	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
36⅞	22⅞	BucyEr 1.30	14	101	36⅞	36	36⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	11⅞	BuddCo .60	4	70	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
67⅞	63⅞	BuddCo pf 5		z10	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	
7⅞	6⅞	BudCo pf.60		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	5⅞	Budget Ind	67	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
30⅞	19⅞	BuffFor 1.20	10	3	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
31⅞	25½	Bldinv 3.05e	10	57	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
19	10½	BulovaW .70	10	206	19⅝	17¾	19	+ 1½
17¾	8½	BunkRa .10e	7	94	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
34	16⅞	Bunk pf.50		7	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
38¾	25¼	Burl Ind1.40	11	52	30	29⅞	30	
49¾	26¾	BurlNor 1.50	10	257	35⅝	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	7	BurlNr pf.55		23	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ¼
35¼	17⅞	Burndy .74	15	16	30⅛	30	30	
244⅞	207⅞	Burrghs .80	45	91	236½	234⅞	235½	— 1⅝
11⅝	7	Bush Univ	7	62	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼

C

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29¾	22¾	CabCF 2.35e	12	135	29⅝	29	29	— ½
40½	23⅞	Cabot Cp .92	8	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	
8⅞	3¼	Cadence Ind	3	20	4¼	4	4	— ¼
5½	3	Caesars Wrl	6	62	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
7½	3½	Cal Finanl	5	11	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	19⅞	CalPUt 1.32	7	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
13	8⅞	CallahM .34t	24	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
32	24½	CamB 2.77e	9	6	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	
71¾	35⅞	CampR .50a	29	29	50⅝	49⅝	49⅞	+ ⅛
35	27¼	CampS 1.18	13	89	32⅝	32⅛	32½	+ ⅜
6⅝	4	Cdn Brew	23	1	4½	4½	4½	
19⅞	15⅞	CdnPac .74e	10	49	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
		CdnP fn.74e		20	16½	16½	16½	
16⅝	12½	CaanIR 1.10	11	5	14	14	14	
62½	35	CapCit Com	19	31	48	47½	48	+ ⅜
32	23⅝	CapHold .26	21	38	31½	30⅝	31	— ⅛
26⅝	22	CapMt 2.57e	9	15	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅜
73¼	41	Carbrn 1.60	10	36	53⅝	53⅛	53¼	— ⅛
25	15½	Carlisle .68	7	17	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
82	61½	CaroC&Oh 5		z130	64	63½	63½	+ ½
14⅛	8	CaroFrg .40	7	28	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
30¾	21½	CaroPw 1.60	8	41	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	20	CarTec 1.30	8	214	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
30¼	18¼	CarrCp .52	16	242	25	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
39⅞	34⅛	Carr pf2.25		210	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
18⅝	12¼	CarGnl 1.27e		8	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅛
27¼	8½	CartWa .40a	12	93	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	10½	CascNGs .92	7	37	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
17⅛	12⅛	CastleC .60b	10	80	15¼	15⅛	15¾	
70⅝	53⅝	CaterTr 1.50	17	430	71⅝	70	70⅝	+ 1⅛
6⅞	2⅛	Cavngh Cm	4	16	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	CCI Corp		23	2⅛	2⅝	2½	
15	7⅝	CCI Cp pf		6	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅜
26½	14⅛	Ceco Cp 1	7	2	17⅛	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
42¼	28⅞	Celanese 2	8	128	37⅞	36⅞	37¾	— ⅜
58⅞	53⅝	Celn pfA4.50		6	56¼	55⅞	55⅞	+ ¾
23⅝	9¼	Cencoinc .20	11	99	17⅛	17¼	17¾	
28¾	10	Centex .12a	16	29	18⅝	18	18	— ½
24⅞	20¾	CenHud 1.60	7	142	22¼	21⅞	22	
25⅛	19⅝	CenIlLt 1.60	10	38	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	
19⅛	14⅛	CenIlPS 1.20	11	48	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
25	20⅛	CenLaE 1.16	12	28	22⅞	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
18⅞	15¼	CeMPW 1.26	9	12	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
23¼	19½	CenSoW 1.08	13	145	22½	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
40	24⅞	Cent Soya 1	12	84	39⅝	39	39	— 1
25	20⅛	CenTU 1.04a	13	40	24⅛	24	24	
16⅞	12⅛	CerroCp .80	4	78	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
22⅞	12⅞	Certeed .50	6	64	15⅝	15⅝	15½	— ¼
34¼	16½	Cessna .80	9	55	25⅛	24¼	25⅛	+ ½
2⅞	1⅛	Chadbrn Inc		19	1⅞	1¼	1⅞	+ ⅛
23	14⅞	Chmpint .92	8	285	21½	20⅞	21¼	— ⅛
24	18	Chml pf1.20		33	22⅝	21⅞	22⅞	+ ¼
20	12¼	ChamSp .52	16	103	19⅛	18¾	19	
30	13⅞	CharfrCo .30	9	17	23⅛	21⅞	22⅛	— ½
35⅝	27⅞	Chartr NY 2	8	25	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ½
12	9⅛	ChaseFd .72		76	11⅛	10½	11	+ ⅛
60¼	41⅞	ChasManh 2	12	594	59	58¼	58⅞	— ⅛
70	48⅝	ChasT 5.09e	12	71	59⅝	58⅞	58⅞	— ¼
13⅝	6⅞	Chelsea .30	5	16	8⅛	8¼	8½	— ¼
22	13⅞	Chemeln .80	7	68	18⅞	17⅞	18	— ¼
54¼	40	ChmNY 2.88	10	213	48¼	47⅝	48⅜	+ ⅛
40⅞	29⅞	ChesVa 1.60	11	1	40⅞	40¾	40⅞	+ ¼
92	69⅞	Chsbgh 1.12	32	136	75¼	74½	75¼	+ 1
54⅛	40	Chessie 3a	6	67	45	44⅛	45	
10¼	5½	ChiMilw Cp	4	23	9⅞	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
18	12	Chi Milw pf		4	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
46⅞	32	ChiPneuT 2	11	35	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
14	10½	ChRI ct UP		7	14	14	14	
26½	10½	ChRI ct NW			14	14	14	
7	4½	ChkFull .20r	17	16	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Chris Craft	50	13	4	4	4	
15	11	ChCft pf.20b		2	11½	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
20⅞	11⅛	Chromal .70	6	80	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
85	63	Chroma pf 5		2	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+ ⅜
44⅞	22⅛	Chryslr 1.40	4	704	28⅞	27⅞	28⅛	— ¼
18⅛	9½	Chrysler wt		222	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
25	14⅛	Cl Mtg 2.12e	8	37	17½	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅛
22⅛	18⅛	CinBell 1.30	9	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
25⅞	20⅞	CinnGE 1.64	9	43	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
119	112	CinG pf9.30		z100	117	116½	117	+ 1½
53½	50⅞	CinGE pf 4		z10	53½	53½	53½	
44⅛	25⅛	CinMila 1.40	21		37¼	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
49¼	35	CIT Fin 2.20	11	98	48	47½	47½	— ⅜
53⅛	41⅞	CitiesSv 2.20	11	245	47⅞	46⅝	47⅛	— ½
39⅞	29⅜	CitzSo 2.89e	12	75	36½	34⅞	36	+ 1⅛
16	10¼	Cityinvst .60	5	214	15	14⅛	14⅝	
4⅝	1½	City Inv wt		45	2⅛	2	2	
30⅛	23	Cityln pf B2		41	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	City Strs	7	2	5	5	5	
55	40	ClarkE 1.52	14	865	4½	54	54¼	— ¼
28⅞	16¼	Clark Oil .40	7	56	20¼	20	20⅛	— ⅛
11	5	CLC Am	5	45	6¼	6	6	
77⅝	56½	CleveCliffs 2	12	5	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅛
37⅞	29¾	ClvEIll 2.22	10	60	33⅝	33	33⅝	— ⅛
15½	9	viClev Pitt		z100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
53	16⅞	CloroxCo .52	17	223	22	21⅜	21⅞	+ ½
19⅝	7⅝	CluetPea .50	7	190	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
15¼	11⅞	CluettP pf 1		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
91⅞	2 ⅜	CMIInv Cp	15	65	33⅛	32⅜	33⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	10⅝	CNA Fin .58	5	182	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	14⅛	CNA pfA1.10		67	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	7	CoastSt. Gas	5	5283	12	10⅞	11⅛	+ 2¼
42	18	CstSG pf1.83		521	19¾	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
40⅞	14⅛	CstSG pf1.19		58	18	16⅞	17⅝	+ 1¼
150	131	CocaCol 1.90	43	70	146⅝	145¼	146¼	+ ¾
27	17	CocaBtlg .38	29	105	25⅞	25	25¾	+ ⅛
26¼	12	ColdwBk .28	6	11	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	9⅞	Colecoln .06	16	60	12	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅛
35⅛	23⅝	Colg Pal .54	27	261	33⅛	32⅛	32¾	— 1⅛
33⅝	31	Colg Pal wi		1	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ¾
7	50	ColgP pf3.50		z80	52	51⅝	51⅝	
18⅞	10	CollinAlk .56	7	36	10½	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	8	Collins Fd	13	37	13	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	15¼	Collins Rad	17	276	25½	25⅛	25⅝	
70	39⅝	ColPenn .20	44	201	68¼	65⅝	67⅞	+ ¼
22⅛	14¼	ColonSt 1.04	8	14	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
22⅞	13½	Colt Ind .70	7	43	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ½
52	28⅞	CBS 1.46	10	86	34	33⅝	34	+ ¾
35½	28⅞	CBS pf 1		12	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— 1⅛
33⅞	25½	ColGas 1.90	8	72	28¼	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
9⅞	4¼	Colum Pict		32	4⅞	4¼	4¼	
29	23⅞	ColSOh 1.92	9	56	26⅛	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅜
33⅝	24⅝	ComE 2.97e	9	16	30	29⅞	29⅝	+ ⅛
83⅞	49⅞	CombE 6.51	21	127	82⅛	81⅛	81⅞	— ⅛
21	10⅛	ComSol .60	19	29	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
36⅞	28⅞	ComwE 2.30	9	142	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	9⅞	ComE A wt		3	10	10	10	
12⅛	9⅞	ComEdB wt		5	10	10	10	
98	91⅞	ComE pf7.24		1	93	93	93	+ ½
27⅞	24⅞	ComwE pf 2		3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
26⅞	23⅞	ComE pf1.90			24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
24⅞	19	ComE pf1.42		1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
12⅞	6½	ComwO .18t	27	283	12⅞	12	12⅛	
23⅞	18⅛	ComO pf1.72		27	23⅛	23⅞	23⅞	
5⅞	2⅞	Comput Sci		44	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
64⅞	42⅞	Comsat .68	19	127	55⅞	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	11⅞	ConAgr .50e	6	14	13	13	13	
24⅞	16	CneMill 1.08	6	16	17⅞	17	17	
28⅞	18	ConnG 1.86e	13	33	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	+ ¼
31⅞	14⅛	Conrac .60	10	26	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
26	21⅛	ConEd 1.80	10	158	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
84⅞	73	ConEd pf 6		3	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+ ⅛
68	60	ConEd pf 5		3	64	63⅞	64	+ ⅛
46⅞	27⅞	ConFds 1.30	11	117	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
114⅞	72	Con F pf4.50		9	88	85⅞	88	+ 2
23⅞	10⅞	ConFrgt .56	10	90	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	— ⅛
32	25⅞	ConNGs 2.03	8	37	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅛
30⅞	25	ConsuPow 2	9	57	27⅞	26⅞	27	
102	92⅞	CnPw pf7.45		1	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅛
6 ¾	55⅞	CnPw pf4.50		z150	59⅞	59⅛	59⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	6⅞	Cont Air Lin	19	142	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
30⅞	22⅞	Cnt Can 6.60	8	84	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅛	ContCopp	16	36	9	8⅞	8⅞	
14⅞	11⅞	CtCop pf1.25		z140	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
43⅞	34⅞	Cont Cp 2.40	7	84	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	+ ⅛
49⅞	38⅞	Cl C pfA2.50		13	44	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
61⅞	54⅞	ConllCp 1.56	12	64	60⅛	59⅞	60	— ⅛
17⅞	15⅞	ConllP 1.41e	13	73	16⅞	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
26⅞	15	ConllR 1.70e	20	24	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
15⅞	3⅞	ContInv .16t	7	9	5	4⅞	5	
14	9	CnMtg 1.09e	16	121	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
43	26⅞	ContOil 1.50	10	548	37⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅞
61⅞	37⅞	ContOil pf 2		3	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅜
2⅞	18⅞	ContTel .92	13	831	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	
62	36⅞	Control Dat	10	418	45	43⅞	44	— 1
59⅞	53	CnDt pf4.50		290	54	54	54	+ 1
32	24⅞	Conwood 2	8	4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
14⅞	7⅞	CookUnlr .52	5	31	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
37⅞	21⅞	CooperIn .85	11	178	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	+ ⅜
102	75	CoopIn pfA5		2	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	— 1⅛
31⅞	6⅞	Cooper Lab	39	130	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	14⅞	CoopT 1.09e	6	8	15⅞	15	15	
26⅞	16⅞	Coopeind .48	13	8	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	12⅞	Copp Rnge	61	33	18⅞	18	18⅞	
30⅞	21	CopwCo 1.60	5	23	26⅛	25⅞	26	— ⅛
15⅞	3⅞	Cordura Cp	4	317	5⅞	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅜
123⅞	89⅞	CorngG 1.12	31	247	116⅞	115⅞	115⅞	— 4¼
30⅞	23⅞	Cousin 2.32e	11	33	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅞	Cowles Com	16	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
40⅞	21⅞	CoxBdct .35	15	10	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
34	25⅞	CPC Int 1.77	10	71	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	14⅞	Crane .80a	6	15	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
12⅞	7⅞	CredifF .42	9	42	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
32⅞	22⅞	CrockN 1.66	9	22	26	25⅞	25⅞	
19⅞	12	CrompK .80	7	6	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	17⅞	CrouHin .60	14	15	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	13⅞	Crown Cork	15	97	27	26⅛	26⅞	— ⅞
36	23⅞	CrwZell 1.20	11	361	36⅞	35	35⅞	— ⅛
19	12⅞	CTS Cp .40	7	34	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	10	Culligan .36	12	16	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	— ⅛
57⅞	29⅞	CumEn .88a	14	50	47⅞	46⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
35⅞	16⅞	CurtissWrt	25	148	21⅞	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
44	23⅞	CurtissWr A		2	27	27	27	— 1
50⅞	24	CutlerH 1.40	10	121	38⅞	37⅛	37⅞	— 2⅛
26⅞	20⅞	CyclopsCp 1	4	34	25	25⅛	25⅛	
38⅞	27⅞	CyprusMn 1	11	56	38⅞	37⅞	38	

D

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
62⅞	26½	Damon Co	35	68	49⅝	47¾	48⅛	— ¾
12⅞	7¾	DanRiv .50	8	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
41⅞	26	DanaCp 1.36	8	29	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ⅛
50⅞	23⅞	Dartind .30b	10	124	29⅝	27⅝	28⅞	+ ⅝
50⅞	28	Dartind pf 2		30	34	32⅞	33⅞	+ ⅞
19	15½	Dayco .6.14	6	22	18⅛	17⅞	18¼	
18⅝	6⅞	Daylin .24	5	31	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
27	11¼	DaytHud .54	8	46	14½	14¼	14½	
2	19¼	DaytPL 1.66	10	59	21¼	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	6½	DeanWit .40	14	83	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
60	35⅝	Deere 1.40a	10	528	59⅞	58⅝	59¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	15	DlmarP 1.16	8	163	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
23⅞	15¾	Del Mnt 1.20	8	36	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅜
68⅞	42⅞	DeltaAir .60	15	1261	51¼	50	50⅞	— ⅞
10⅞	6⅛	Deltec Int	4	5	7½	7½	7½	
24⅛	9⅞	Deltona Crp	6	28	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	18⅞	DennMfg .80	8	95	27⅛	26	26⅞	— ⅛
28	16⅝	DennMf pf 1		2	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	9	Dennys .06	21	149	15⅞	15	15⅞	+ ⅜
27⅝	16⅛	Dentsply .68	15	22	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	DeSotoln .60	9	51	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
21⅞	16⅞	DetEdis 1.45	9	91	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
120	111	Det E pf9.32		z10	114	114	114	— ⅛
102⅛	91½	Del E pf7.45		z200	95	94½	95	+ ½
83	69⅝	Det E pf5.50		4	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	+ ⅜
27⅝	13⅞	Dexter .28	16	22	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
29⅞	15⅝	Dial Finl .54	13	70	22⅝	22½	22⅛	+ ⅛
36⅞	26⅛	Diamlnt 2	9	30	34⅝	33¾	34⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	16⅞	DiamShm 1	10	479	24⅛	23	24⅛	+ ⅝
30⅞	25⅛	Dia Sh pfC 2		6	32	31¾	32	+ 1
18⅛	14⅛	Dia pf Dl.20		13	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	7⅝	Dictapho .48	11	37	12⅛	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
59⅝	41⅝	Diebold .40b	28	35	56⅞	55	55	— ⅛
13⅝	9	DiGiorg .66	7	46	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
107	73⅝	Digital Eqp	45	440	104¼	98½	99⅞	— 5⅛
10⅛	6⅞	Dillngm .40	22	51	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
28⅜	21½	Dillngm pf2		1	25	25	25	+ 1
39⅝	25⅞	DillonCo 1b	16	2	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ¼
123⅝	70⅝	DisneyW .12	49	205	80	78⅝	79⅞	— ½
22	10⅝	Disston .12	14	75	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
48⅝	37⅝	DistSeag .70	21	4	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅝	Diversid In		11	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
29⅝	20⅞	DivMt 2.88e	8	328	24⅝	24⅝	24½	
30	23⅝	DrPepper .24	36	319	26½	25⅞	26	— ½
103⅛	68	DomeM 1a	19	33	88	87¼	87¼	— 1⅝
9⅝	7	DomF 1.01e		19	7⅝	7½	7⅛	— ⅛
10½	6⅛	DonLufJ .12	12	6	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
27⅝	17⅛	Donnlley .48	17	60	26⅛	25	26⅛	+ ⅜
28⅝	11	Doric Cp .32	6	7	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅛
16½	8	Dorr Oliver	10	6	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	5	Dorsey .10	7	36	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
55	33⅝	Dover 1.04	12	14	48	47	47	— 1¼
59⅝	45⅝	DowChem 1	23	145	59⅞	59	59⅛	— ½
6⅞	4⅝	DPF Inc		54	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	
35⅝	25	Dravo 1.50	10	32	35¼	34	34	— 1¼
50⅞	33⅝	Dressln 1.40	15	71	49	48½	48⅞	— ¼
51⅝	37	Dres pf 2.20		40	47⅞	49	49⅝	+ ½
45½	32⅝	Drssr pfB 2		10	44½	44	44½	— ⅛
24	18	DrexB 1.92e		8	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	DreyfusCp 1	7	36	10½	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
31⅛	18⅝	Duk Pw 1.40	11	94	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
105⅝	95½	Duke pf7.80		z340	98	98	98	+ ½
99⅝	84	Duke pf6.75		4	88	88	88	— 1
41½	32⅝	DunBrad .84	29	19	41⅝	41	41	— ¼
14½	4⅝	Duplan Cp	29	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
189	150⅝	duPont 5.45e	17	249	184⅝	182½	183½	— 1
70⅛	64	duPnt pf4.50		6	69	69	69	
24⅝	21⅝	DuqLt 1.72	9	38	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ¼
30½	26	Dq 4.1pf2.07		z40	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ 1½
29	5	DuqLt 4pf 2		z800	27	26⅝	26⅝	
27	13⅝	Dymoln .20	11	18	20¼	19⅛	20	+ ⅛

E

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29	23½	EaglePic .97	8	6	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ¼
17⅝	10½	Easco .36r	7	23	13½	12¾	13	— ⅛
22½	7⅝	East Air Ln		744	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
30	14½	EastGs .69t	13	323	19½	19	19¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	17	EastLtl 1.50	11	18	17½	17⅜	17½	
151⅜	125	EasKo 1.28a	34	521	131	1 9⅛	130¼	— 1¼
41½	29⅝	Eaton 1.80	8	105	36⅝	35½	36⅛	+ ¼
42	21⅛	Echlln .38	32	181	43⅝	42¼	43⅛	+ ⅜
40⅞	25⅞	EckrdJk .20	40	69	41	39½	39⅞	+ ⅛
41⅞	18⅞	EckdNC .24	19	7	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ⅛
47	27	EdisBro 1.20	8	8	28½	28¼	28½	
18⅞	9⅝	EG&G .10	2	114	16¼	15¼	16⅛	+ ⅝
9⅝	3⅝	Elect Assoc	14	33	5⅝	4⅝	5¼	+ ⅝
56⅞	28⅞	EDS .25e	32	43	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	
6⅝	2⅞	El Mem Mg	9	34	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
13½	6¼	Elgin Natl	69	4	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅝
21½	4½	Elixir Ind	5	30	5	4⅞	5	
21	13½	ElPasoNG 1	8	69	16⅝	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
35⅝	26	ElrraCp 1.50	8	15	33¼	32⅞	33⅛	— ⅛
47⅝	43⅝	EmerEl .65	32	396	47¼	47⅛	47⅝	— ⅝
66½	54	EmE pfB.90		8	65¼	65⅛	65¼	— ¼
71⅝	58⅝	Emery A .74	55	68	72¼	71⅝	72	+ ⅜
17⅞	6⅞	Emeryln .31	12	60	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
33	18	Emhart 1.20	6	137	21	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
5	3⅝	EMHLtd .14e	14	19	4¼	4	4	— ¼
17⅝	13⅝	EmpDE 1.28	11	13	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
14	6¼	EmpFin .57t	5	12	9¾	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
16	8⅝	Empire Gas	6	27	11½	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
27⅜	15	EnglhdM .43	13	305	2¼	21⅞	22	— ⅜
8⅝	4⅝	Ennis Busn	8	19	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
53	27⅝	Envirotech	28	16	43½	43¼	43¼	— ¼
21	14	Equimrk .80	6	8	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	
35⅝	29⅝	EquitGs 2.40	7	12	32⅝	32¼	32⅞	+ ⅜
31¼	21⅞	EqutLt 2.36e	11	23	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ¼
33⅞	22⅝	ESBInc 1.40	10	27	29⅞	9	29⅜	
37⅞	20½	Esmark .75	7	55	27⅛	26¾	26⅝	— ½
10¼	5½	Esquire .22	5	20	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
24¼	13½	EssexInt .72	7	20	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
8¾	4½	Esterline .20	13	14	6⅛	6	6	
35¼	25¼	EthylCp 1	7	52	34¾	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
48	38⅝	Ethyl pf2.40		30	47½	47¼	47½	+ ⅜
24⅜	11⅝	EvansP .46b	10	89	19½	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
22	15	ExCellO .90	9	12	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
5	2¼	Excelsr .34e		19	25	24½	25	+ ½
17	6⅝	Exlndcare	8	48	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
103¼	83⅞	Exxon 3.95a	11	905	93⅝	92¾	92⅞	— 1⅛

F

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15⅛	7	Fabrgo .40	8	60	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
75⅝	32	FalCam .13e	20	603	74½	71⅝	72⅞	+ ⅜
13⅝	5¼	Fairind .30e	76	23	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	7½	Fairmnt .50	8	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	3	Falstaf Brw		34	3⅝	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	10	Fanstel .20e	7	11	12⅛	12½	12½	— ¼
15	5⅝	FarWtF .44t	7	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12⅝	6	Farah Mfg		17	6½	6½	6¼	
33¾	12	Fedders .50	56	233	18⅝	17¼	17½	
39⅞	25½	Federl 1.33a	4	20	39⅛	35⅝	36	
32⅝	21	FedMog 1.80	9	48	20⅞	22½	2⅛	— ¼
22⅛	13½	FedNMt .50	8	3067	22¼	21¾	22⅛	+ 1¼
28⅝	16½	FedPapBd 1.6		6	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅜	FPap pf1.20	4		16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
11½	6¼	FdSugn 6 .30	8	17	8¼	8½	8½	
57	35½	FedDSt 1.08	16	237	46	43⅝	44	+ ⅛
11	6½	Federat Dv	16	7	10⅜	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
47⅝	32¼	FerroCp .90	10	28	40⅝	39⅞	39⅞	— ¼
18⅞	12	Fibrebrd .80	6	53	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	Fidelity Fin	5	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
38	25⅞	FidMt 3.55e	7	41	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
37⅞	15½	FieldM 1.40	8	9	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	11⅝	FiltrolCp .60	11	13	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
27½	17⅞	FinlFed .93t	5	18	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
27⅞	17⅞	Firestone 1	7	108	22	21	21⅞	— ⅛
31⅝	17½	FstChr 1.50t	10	192	21⅝	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅜
73⅝	47⅝	FstChiC 1.62	16	13	69⅝	69⅛	69⅝	— ⅛
53⅞	47½	FstIntBk .80	2	124	53⅞	53⅛	53⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	16	Fst Mt 2.04e	9	85	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
45⅝	32½	FstNBo 1.62	11	32	44⅞	43⅛	44⅞	
47⅛	34⅝	FstNCity .72	23	639	45⅞	45⅞	46	— ⅛
36	27	FstNStBn 2	7	5	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
22⅝	15⅞	FstNatSt		9	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
57⅞	34	FstPa 1.20a	12	135	42⅞	41	41⅝	— 1⅛
27⅝	16⅛	FPaMt 2.10e	10	8	22	21⅝	22	+ ½
12⅝	10⅞	FstL RE .96	14	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	FstVaBk .41	11	3	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
40½	33⅝	FsWBk 1.70	7	3	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
46⅞	32	FsWM 3.97e	10	15	38⅛	38¼	38⅞	— ⅛
46⅞	39⅝	FischbM .96	21	6	49⅛	60	60	— ½
19⅝	8⅝	FishFd .20b	9	24	13⅝	10⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	7½	FleetEnt .12	7	1261	9⅝	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅝
12⅝	9⅝	Fleming .60	7	28	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅜
32⅝	10⅝	Flexvan .74t	13	150	22⅝	22	2	— ⅛
25⅝	15⅝	Flintkte 1.08	7	83	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	27⅝	Fnt pfB 2.25		7	29⅝	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
22¼	13⅝	FlaGas .65	6	86	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
51⅝	35⅝	FlaPow 1.80	11	122	39⅛	38⅝	39	
40⅝	32½	FlaPwL 1.32	13	221	38½	37⅝	37⅞	— ½
29⅞	18	FlaSH 1.30	5	6	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
50½	27⅝	Fluor 1.66t	70	101	49⅝	48½	49¾	— ⅛
41¾	18⅝	FlyTigr .20r	12	259	33⅝	32½	33¼	— ½
23⅝	14⅛	FMC .85	9	211	20⅝	20	20⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	30⅛	FMC pf2.25		2	33⅛	33	33½	
9⅞	6½	FdFair .20b		100	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	FooteCB .80	11	14	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
8	4⅛	Foote Min		16	7⅝	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅜
23	11½	FooteMin pf		9	23	22⅝	23	+ 1
82⅛	52⅝	FordM 3.20a	5	626	60¼	59⅝	59⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	12⅝	ForMcK .85	7	20	14¼	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
35⅞	22⅝	FMK pf1.80		2 1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	16	FtDear .93e		18	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	20	FtHowd .35a	21	5	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
48⅞	21	FostWhl .90	19	85	47¼	46¼	47⅛	+ ⅝
45⅛	22⅞	Foxboro .60	32	118	44⅝	43⅞	43⅞	— 1
22⅝	9⅝	FrnklnM .20	20	399	19¼	18½	18½	— ⅜
30⅞	20½	FreeptM .80	24	132	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	— ½
34⅝	23⅝	Fruehf 1.80	8	163	27⅛	27	27½	— ¼
20⅝	9½	Fuqua .37t	7	261	14⅞	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜

G

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25	15	Gablelnd 1t	7	8	17	16¾	17	
6⅝	2⅞	GAC Corp		71	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	
22¼	10	GAF Cp .44	7	99	14¼	13¾	14	— ¼
29	17⅝	GAF pf 1.20		7	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
36⅞	22⅞	GamSk 1.40	6	66	33⅝	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅜
37	24	GamS pf1.60		1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
45	29½	Gannett .36	30	70	38⅞	37⅝	38½	
27⅝	16⅛	GardDen .70	17	163	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅝
19⅝	15½	Garlock .84	7	22	17	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅜
17⅞	13⅝	Gas Svc 1.12	8	21	14	13¾	14	
9⅞	4⅛	Gateway In	4	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
12	6	GCA Corp	11	32	9⅛	9	9⅛	
17	10½	Geminl Cap		12	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+ ½
14½	13⅝	GeminiInc 1		5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅞	Gen Am Inv		22	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
51⅞	27⅝	GnA Oil .60b	20	39	37¼	36⅛	36⅝	— ⅛
54⅞	38⅛	GATran 1.80	15	78	55	54	55	+ ¾
66⅝	51½	GATn pf2.50		3	67⅝	67	67⅝	+ 1⅛
15⅝	12⅝	GnBncs .75e	7	42	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅝	GnCables.50	9	336	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	13½	GenClg 1.20	7	44	15⅛	15½	15½	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅞	Gen Develpt	8	17	8⅞	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
27⅞	15⅝	Gen Dynam	8	129	26¼	24⅝	26	+ ⅛
75⅞	55	GenEl 1.60	20	707	63⅝	62⅝	63	— ½
30½	22⅞	GnFood 1.40	12	192	28⅝	27⅝	28	— ⅛
20⅝	14	GnGrth .84e	25	256	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	8⅝	Gen Host	5	27	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
29⅛	13⅝	GenInst .38t	14	51	21½	20⅝	21	— ⅜
42⅝	35	GnInstr pf 3		4	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅜
46	16¼	GnMedic .12	19	48	23	22¼	23	
67⅝	46½	GenMill 1.08	22	103	66¼	64⅞	64⅝	— 2¼
84⅛	60⅝	GnMot 4.55e	8	500	68⅛	66⅝	67	— 1⅝
78½	70⅝	GnMot 5pf 5		15	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ ½
58½	52⅝	GMt pf 3.75		3	55½	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	9¾	GenPort .60	7	270	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝	+ ½
22¼	18½	GPubUt 1.60	8	149	20½	19⅞	20⅛	
7⅞	4⅞	Gen Refract	9	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
57⅞	38⅛	GnSignal .65	20	20	53	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Gen Steel		21	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	26⅝	G TelEl 1.72	10	443	30½	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅛
19½	16⅛	GTFl pf1.30		z200	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
28⅞	17⅝	GenTire 1.10	5	396	19⅝	18½	19⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	5⅝	Genesc .34p		101	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
48½	31	GenuPt .47e	40	41	48	47⅝	47⅞	+ ⅛
39⅛	30	GaPac .60b	14	529	39	38	39	+ ⅜
104½	95	GaPw pf7.80		z150	99½	99½	99½	+ 1½
27⅝	16¼	Gerber 1.30	9	36	16⅝	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
135½	92⅝	GettyO 1.21e	27	57	136	132¾	136	+ 3
8⅛	5½	GF Bus .32	17	7	6½	6⅜	6⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	GlanPC .80	7	7	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
34⅝	13	GibFinl .79t	6	25	18⅝	17½	18⅛	+ ⅝
12⅝	4⅝	Gidd Lewis		56	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
26½	12⅝	GlfdHll .48a	7	5	16	16	16	— ⅛
66⅛	50⅛	Gillette 1.50	22	209	63	62	62½	— 1
30⅛	11⅛	Ginos Inc	17	64	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
33½	14⅛	GleasnW .44	16	45	20¼	19½	19⅝	— ⅝
23⅞	10⅛	Global Mar	14	208	17½	17	17⅛	— ½
32⅝	15⅛	GlobeU .80a	9	12	21	20⅝	21	+ ½
25⅛	10⅛	GoldWt Fin	9	36	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ½
30⅛	19⅞	Goodrich 1	6	90	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	19⅛	GoodyrTR 1	9	274	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	10⅛	GorJwlA .24	8	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	18⅝	Gouldinc 1	9	266	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	— ⅝
28	19⅞	Grace 1.50	11	190	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	9½	GrandUn .80	10	47	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
25⅞	19⅛	Granltv 1.20	7	42	22⅝	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
44⅝	16⅝	GrantW 1.50	8	186	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
28¼	8⅝	GrayDrg .40	11	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	28½	GtAMt 3.21e	11	22	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
19	9⅝	Grt AlPac		47	12⅝	11⅝	11⅞	
31⅝	18⅞	GtLkD 1.20a		2	20	20	20	
11⅝	10⅝	GtNolr 1.10e	13	28	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅝
55	40	GtNNek 1.80	13	67	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛	— ¼
25	28⅛	GtNN pf1.60		3	24	24	24	+ ½
34⅛	14⅝	GtWnFin .40	7	489	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Gt Wn Unit		6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	11½	GtWnUnt pf		12	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	GrtWsh Inv		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	18½	GrenGiant 1	18	60	22⅝	22¼	22¼	
18⅞	13⅛	Greyhd 1.04	9	99	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
5	3⅛	Greyhnd wt		141	3⅝	3½	3½	
15⅝	9⅛	Grolier .70	7	50	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅝
12½	8	Grumman		16	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
36⅝	13⅝	Guardlan In	18	31	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ½
46⅞	33	GuarM 4.09e	8	77	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	— ⅛
57⅛	25½	GlfLfHold 1	7	53	40¼	39½	39⅝	— ⅝
28⅞	21⅛	GulfOil 1.50	9	1224	25½	24⅞	25⅜	
10⅝	6½	Gulf Resrce	9	18	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
16	12¾	GfR pfB.65k		3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	17¼	GlfStUt 1.12	11	203	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
64	53½	GlfSU pf4.40		z10	58	58	58	
35⅛	21⅛	GulfWn .64a	6	40	27⅛	27½	27⅝	— ½
11¼	3⅛	GlfWInd wt		122	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ¼
146	88½	GlfW pf 3.50		1	115⅞	115¾	115⅞	— 2¼
77½	69½	GlfW pf5.75		1	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
9	4⅛	Gulton Ind	13	23	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛

H

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38½	33	HckWat 2.36	7	16	33¾	32½	32½	— 1¼
22	16	HallPrt .80a	6	2	18	218	18	+ ½
174⅝	125¼	Halburt 1.12	38	265	166⅞	164¼	165⅞	— 1¼
21¼	11½	HamPap .60	11	249	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
15½	7½	Hamond .40	8	9	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅛	Handimp .68	7	99	8⅝	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	16⅝	HandyH .72	9	7	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	11⅛	HanesCp .60	6	32	13⅞	13	13	— 1
60¼	39⅝	Hanna 1.35	24	20	55⅞	54¾	54⅞	
35¼	17⅛	Harcourt 1	8	21	22	21⅝	22	+ ½
22	9⅞	Hardees .16	15	27	13⅝	13¼	13½	
30⅝	19⅞	Harnisf 1.20	6	37	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	12¾	Harrahs .72	16	7	17⅛	17½	17½	
49¼	24½	Harrint 1.12	13	36	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	— 1
21⅛	15⅛	Harsco 1b	7	7	17⅛	17	17⅛	
29⅛	13½	HrtSMrx .88	9	127	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	
29⅛	8	HartHk .20e	7	7	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
34	25	HewlEl 1.56	10	9	26⅞	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	13	Hayes Alb 1	7	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Hazeltine	11	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	16	HCA Martin	16	63	28	24⅛	28	+ 1
33⅞	11	Hecks .12	10	29	15	14⅝	15	
22	14½	HeclaM .31t	39	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
12¾	9⅛	Hellemo .44	6	8	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
50⅛	37½	HeinzH 1.08	15	83	50⅛	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅝
6	3½	Helene Curt		3	4⅛	4	4⅛	
41	29¾	Hellerint .84	18	46	40	39⅝	40	— ⅛
18	12¼	HelmeP .60	10	45	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ½
36½	18⅝	Helmrch .20	18	22	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	
3⅞	1⅝	Hemisph Cp		15	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
7⅝	6⅝	Heminc .40e		7	7	7	7	
38½	28½	Hercules .80	18	115	36½	35¼	36½	— ½
24⅝	13⅝	HershF 1.10	11	31	15⅝	15⅛	15⅞	— ⅛
41¾	27½	Hesston .18h	12	74	40⅝	39⅛	40½	+ 1
62	35⅝	Heublein .92	27	223	60¼	57⅝	57⅝	— 3¼
94⅝	71	Hew Pck .20	50	140	88⅝	87⅝	87⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	High Voltg	31	34	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
30⅝	19½	Hillenbd .48	15	5	29⅛	29	29	
43⅝	19½	Hilton Htl 1	15	23	25½	24⅝	24⅝	— 1
6⅛	3⅛	HMW Ind	9	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
38	25¼	HobartM .72	15	37	29½	28½	29⅛	+ 1
39½	24⅝	HoernW 1.12	10	22	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
21	6⅛	Hoff Elctrn	7	66	7⅞	7	7⅛	— ⅛
42½	16⅞	Holdylnn .30	17	302	25⅞	24⅝	25⅞	+ 1
63	25½	HlldyA 1.70t		5	39	38	38	— 1
15¼	12⅝	HollySg .95e	7	3	13	13	13	— ⅛
52⅛	23	Homestak 1	16	45	42¼	41⅛	41⅝	— ⅛
140⅝	97⅝	Honywlh1.40	24	287	113½	111½	112⅞	— 1⅛
41	23⅝	HoovBlt 1.28	7	7	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
15¾	5⅝	Horizon Cp	6	60	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	8½	Hospit Affil	9	14	12	11⅝	12	— ⅜
37	10⅛	HospitA .12e	16	437	20⅞	19⅝	20	
26⅝	9⅛	Host Intl .36	10	23	13⅝	12	12⅝	
16½	10⅛	Houdail .80a	6	46	12¼	12¼	12¼	
19⅝	10½	HougMif .48	9	20	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
13⅝	5	Housa Fbric	21	202	12½	11⅝	12½	+ ⅛
35⅝	21	HousFin .90	11	309	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	— ⅛
58⅞	40½	HouF pf2.50		4	48	48	48	— ½
79½	49	HouF pf2.37		29	64½	63	63	— 1½
51¼	36	HousLP 1.40	14	32	42⅝	41	41⅝	— ⅜
34	20¼	HouNGs .50	16	18	27⅝	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅛
68⅛	43½	HouG pf2.50		12	54½	54½	54½	— ½
34⅞	14⅝	HowJohn .20	20	190	20¼	19½	19⅝	— ⅝
15	10⅛	Howmet .70	10	11	14⅝	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	18	Hubbd 1.55e	12	26	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
32⅞	20⅝	HudBay 1.60	12	3	29⅝	29	29	
9⅝	5½	HughHat .40	6	14	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
74⅝	41½	HughTl .10e	31	298	72⅝	72	72¼	— ⅝
20⅞	13⅝	HuntCh .18	25	115	20⅝	20	20¼	— ¼
18⅞	6⅝	HuttnEF .40	11	43	11½	10⅞	11	— ⅛
37	24	Huyck .28a	37	51	34	33⅛	33⅞	
14⅝	7	Hydrom .16	7	39	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	

I

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22⅞	6⅝	ICN Pharm	18	461	10½	8⅝	10	+ 1
36	25⅝	Idaho P 1.86	10	32	30⅞	29⅞	29⅝	— ⅝
18⅞	12⅛	IdealBas .80	10	103	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
86	68½	Ideal pf 4.75		2	75½	75	75½	+ 1
11⅛	4	IdeaToy .50t	9	44	5½	5⅝	5½	
29⅝	22⅛	IDS Rl 2.30e	13	33	29⅝	28⅝	29	+ ⅝
29	17⅝	IlCent 1.30	6	125	20¼	19⅝	20	— ⅛
127	80	IlCent pfA6		1	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ⅛
55½	40⅝	IlCen pf3.50		80	44⅝	43⅝	44	— ½
34⅞	25¼	IlPowr 2.20	12	228	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	+ ½
56⅞	51½	IlPow pf4.12		z100	55	55	55	+ ½
53⅝	48½	IlPow pf3.78		z10	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
19	7⅝	ImpCpAm	6	z233	12¼	11¾	12⅛	— ⅛
49⅝	31⅝	INACp 2.10a	8	159	39½	38¼	39⅝	+ 1
24⅛	18⅝	INA Inv .92e		19	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Income Cap		20	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
10⅞	9	IncCCu .90e		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	13½	IndlenHd 1	7	58	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	23⅝	IndnaG 1.84	7	12	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	21	IndplPL 1.82	9	54	27⅛	27⅛	27½	
44⅞	25½	IndlNat 1.20	10	15	35⅝	34½	34½	— 1⅛
20⅝	7⅝	Inexco Oil	25	98	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
74⅞	51	IngerR 2.16	16	147	73⅛	73	73	— ½
48¾	36	IngR pf2.35		23	47¼	46½	47¼	+ ½
46	37⅝	IndCnt 1.60	11	29	45⅛	45	45	— ⅛
34⅝	26	Inland Stl 2	7	69	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅝
10⅞	6⅝	Inmont .25e	7	108	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
15	8⅛	Insilco .70	7	40	10⅝	10	10⅛	
20¼	14½	Insc ptA1.25		2	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
52⅛	34½	InspirCop 2	10	8	43⅝	43⅝	43½	— ½
19⅞	5	Insinv 1.49e	8	7	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
11½	7⅞	Inlegon .24	10	4	11	10¼	10⅛	
54	33⅝	Interco 1.36	10	21	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	— ⅛
29	22⅛	IntrlkIn 1.80	7	13	23½	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
340	250½	IBM 4.48	37	408	261	257	258	— 2
100¼	83	IntFlaF .44r	69	58	98	97	97	— 1
39	26	IntHar 1.40a	7	523	32⅝	31¼	32½	— ⅝
16⅛	11	InHold 1.47e		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
4⅞	1½	Int Indusr		57	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	3⅝	IntlndA pf		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
37⅛	20⅛	IntMiner .52	16	674	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Int Mrg	11	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	22¼	IntMltf 1.25	9	17	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	27	Int Nickel 1	17	424	36	34⅝	35⅝	+ ⅜
47⅝	33	IntPap 1.50a	15	893	47¼	46⅝	47	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Int Rectifier	14	92	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ ⅝
60⅝	29½	Int T&T 1.40	9	859	37⅝	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
103	56½	ITT pf14.50		6	68	68	68	— ½
101½	54	IntTT pfJ4		32	67½	66½	67½	— ½
100	52½	IntTT pfK4		39	64¼	63⅝	64⅛	— ⅝
74	36¼	ITT pfN2.25		18	46⅝	45½	46⅛	— ⅛
98⅝	60⅞	IntTT pfO5		7	68⅝	68	68	— 1
20½	14	Interpace 1	6	51	15⅛	14⅝	15	
25⅝	12⅛	IntrpbGp .80	5	8	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
14	5	Intrst Brds		25	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
25⅝	19⅛	IntrsPw 1.22	10	15	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
7½	1½	Interst Strs		51	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅛	5⅛	IntrsUn .06e	6	18	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
35⅛	19	Iowa Beef	5	48	23⅛	22⅝	22½	— ⅛
18⅞	15⅝	Iowa El 1.30	7	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	17⅛	IowaIlG 1.44	7	75	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	20⅝	IowaPL 1.68	8	16	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
21⅝	18	IwaPSv 1.48	11	4	19½	19½	19½	
8⅞	3⅝	IpcoHsp .15t	14	32	6	5⅝	6	
37½	15½	ITE Im .60b	9	117	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅛
53⅝	22	Itek Corp	18	117	35¾	34⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
28⅞	21⅛	IU Int .75	13	345	28	26⅞	27⅛	+ 1⅛
69	53	IU Int A		2	65	65	65	— 1½
45⅛	34½	IU Int pf1.25		2	44½	44⅛	44½	+ ⅛

J - K

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26	8½	JamesF .52	9	26	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
23½	15	Jantzen .60	7	5	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
16⅛	12½	Japan 1.73e		34	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
		Jpn fn1.73e		3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
40	27	JeffPilot .52	17	29	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	— 1⅛
103	91½	JerCen pf 8		z10	97½	97½	97½	+ 1
55½	27½	Jewel C 1.66	10	8	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅝
33	16¼	JimWalt .68	7	40	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
38½	22	JimW pf1.60		3	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
14	12½	JimWlt pf l		z100	12⅛	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	18⅛	JHanSe .68e		45	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
27½	22½	JHanl 1.95e		29	24½	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
33	18½	JhnMan 1.20	8	70	23	22½	23	+ ⅛
132¼	108	JohnJhn .50	51	131	119	118	118⅝	— ½
37⅝	18⅝	Johns Sv .80	10	5	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ½
61½	27½	JonLog .80	9	6	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
22⅛	16½	JonLau 1.35	7	22	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
64	56	JonLau pf 5		z210	59½	58	59½	+ 1½
31¼	14½	Jostens .76	10	35	21¼	21¼	21¼	
40	24⅛	JoyMfg 1.40	22	32	39⅝	38⅝	39	— ¼
24⅝	13	KaisAlm .50	17	199	24⅝	22¼	24	+ ⅜
64	54	Kai 57pf4.75		2	62	61½	62	— 1½
64⅝	53½	Kai 66pf4.75		4	66	65	66	+ 1⅛
12¼	6⅝	KaisCem .50	8	17	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
18½	10½	KansMill .10	5	46	16¼	16⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	27	KCtyPL 2.20	9	18	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	— ⅛
42	24⅝	KCSou Ind 2	7	4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
23⅝	19¼	KanGEl 1.52	8	30	20½	19⅝	20	
18⅝	14½	KanNeb 1.12	10	3	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
30	21½	KanPLt 1.48	9	19	23⅛	23	23	— ⅝
8⅝	4⅝	Katy Ind	8	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	17	Kty pfB 1.46		11	18	18	18	— ½
45⅞	14½	KaufBrd .12	19	211	27½	26½	26⅝	— ½
39	21	Kauf pf1.50		16	23⅝	22⅞	22⅝	— 1
11⅛	7⅝	KawcBrl .20	12	5	10⅝	10½	10½	
19⅝	10⅛	KayserR .60	5	11	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
33⅝	15⅝	Keebler .70	8	5	19	18⅝	18⅝	
9⅞	3½	KeeneCp .10	5	91	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Keller .45	5	11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	13	Kellogg .54	16	165	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅝
37⅞	20¼	KelsyH 1.30	8	60	31¼	31	31¼	— ⅛
30⅝	21⅛	Kenmt 1.20	7	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ½
35⅛	23	Kennecott 2	9	326	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	21⅛	KyUtil 1.74	8	18	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
77⅞	52⅞	KerrMG .60	32	75	74⅝	73⅝	73⅞	— ⅛
150½	115	KerM pf4.50		2	150	149	149	+ 1
20⅞	13	KeyCon .45e	6	10	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	15½	Kidde .60a	6	17	23⅛	22	23⅛	+ ⅛
47⅝	36⅝	KimbCl 1.20	15	280	46	45⅛	45⅝	— ⅝
13⅝	6⅛	KingDSt .30	8	34	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
40⅞	14½	KirschCo .72	10	42	22¼	21⅝	22⅛	
42	32⅛	KLM Airlin		3	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅝
57⅝	31	KnightN .32	18	302	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛	+ ⅝
21⅛	12	Koehrng .60	5	22	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
38⅛	32	Koeh pf 2.75		4	34½	34½	34½	
39⅝	31	Koppers 1.88	7	40	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
50⅝	40	Krafico 1.77	12	139	47⅝	46⅝	47	+ ⅛
51⅝	31	KresgeS .20	38	617	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	— 1¼
27⅛	15⅛	Krochlr .80a	6	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	15	Kroger 1.30	18	68	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	— ¼
18	10½	Kysor .60a	6	8	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛

L

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22⅛	19	LacGas 1.50	7	4	19½	19⅝	19½	+ ¼
18⅝	12¼	Lams Sess 1	7	12	13½	13	13½	+ ½
33	17⅝	LaneBry .72	9	11	19⅝	19	19½	
32¼	20	Larwn 2.72e	8	11	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅝
9⅞	6⅛	Latrobe SH	14	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	LearSieg .28	8	78	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
32	25	LearS pf2.25		47	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
19⅛	8⅛	Leasco .60	4	101	13	12⅝	12⅝	
22⅝	20	Leas pfC2.60		13	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ½
34	22⅛	Leasc pf2.20		2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
48⅝	30	Leasewy .60	16	5	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
1⅛	10	LeedsN .50	20	45	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
19	11½	Leesona .50	8	9	16¼	16	16¼	— ¼
17⅝	11½	LehPCm .60	7	6	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ½
2⅝	1⅛	LehVal Ind		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
18	14⅝	Lehmn 1.57e		60	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
23	7⅛	Lennar Crp	4	80	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
44	27⅛	Lenox .60b	18	25	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ¾
14⅛	8¼	LevFd Cap		22	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	11⅝	LevFln .75e		8	12⅝	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
49⅝	18⅝	LeviStrs .48	12	34	27⅝	27	27⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	5¼	Levitz Furn	11	343	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8½	3¼	LFE Cp	29	26	5	5	5	— ½
42⅝	29⅝	LOF 2.80	7	48	35	34½	35	— ½
81	67⅝	LOF pf4.75		5	70⅝	69⅝	70⅝	+ 1⅛
6⅝	4⅛	LibbMcNL	13	20	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	15¼	LibrtyCp .30	9	30	18⅞	18⅝	18¼	+ ⅝
13⅛	7⅝	LibrtyLn .40	7	20	9½	9⅜	9½	
43⅝	32½	LiggMy 2.50	10	14	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
92½	70⅝	Lilly Eli .82	37	201	80	78⅝	80	
48⅛	28⅝	LincNt 1.08a	9	195	40⅝	39⅝	40¼	+ ⅞
97½	61⅛	LncNt pf 3		4	82	81½	82	
6½	3	Lionel Corp	12	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13½	6⅛	Litton .23t	9	506	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	8½	Litton pfc pf		16	12⅛	11⅝	12	— ⅛
41	34	Littn cv pf 3		3	37	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
21⅝	17⅝	Litton pfB 2		12	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ½
9⅝	5⅛	Lockhd Alrc	5	38	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
48	22⅝	Loews 1.16e	6	48	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	8⅝	LomaFin .36	13	79	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ½
52⅝	36	LomM 2.72e	12	21	46⅝	45⅝	46⅝	+ 1
14⅝	10⅝	Londontwn	5	36	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	14⅝	LoneStInd 1	9	122	22½	20⅝	22⅛	+ 2
101	66	LoneS pf4.50		1	90	90	90	+ 10
40½	22¼	LoneSG 1.46	10	70	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅝
23⅝	17½	LngIsLt 1.45	10	55	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
81½	61⅝	LongDrg .56	47	25	85⅛	83	84⅝	+ 1⅝
5⅝	2⅝	Loral Corp	12	3	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	22	LaLandEx 1	24	248	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅝
43⅝	21¼	LaPacif .20	11	174	42⅝	41⅝	42⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	24½	LousGE 1.80	11	8	28⅝	28	28⅛	
24½	14⅝	Lowenstn .90	6	26	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
12½	7½	LTV Corp	5	198	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	LTV Cp AA		19	14⅝	14	14	+ ⅛
50	29⅝	LTVCp pf 5		15	42⅛	42	42½	+ ⅛
51½	33¼	Lubrizol .43	31	35	49	48⅛	48⅛	— 1⅛
16⅝	9⅝	LuckyStr .54	14	106	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	12	Ludlow 1.08	8	39	14	13⅝	13⅝	
31⅝	19¼	LukenStl .80	11	21	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	LVO Corp	12	32	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Lykes Yngst		118	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
32	17	Lyke pf3.75k		29	22½	21⅝	21⅝	— 1⅛
16⅝	6⅛	LyncCSy .40	24	19	12⅛	11½	12⅛	+ ⅝

M

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅝	9⅝	MacAn .37e	5	30	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅝
4⅝	3	MacDonal	10	39	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	— ¼
12⅞	5⅝	Macke .30a	6	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	5	Macmil .15e	7	68	8⅛	8	8⅛	
47⅝	21¼	Macy 1.10	9	54	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅝
13⅝	9	MadF 1.55e		108	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
9	5⅛	MadSq Gar		36	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
21⅝	5⅝	MagicCf .32	8	117	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ½
29⅝	8⅝	Magnvox .60	15	134	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
32	16¼	Mallory 1	10	8	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
35⅝	17	MalHyde .36	22	7	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅝
17⅝	9⅝	Manlnd .56b	5	14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅝
37	14	Manpwr .80	8	57	18⅛	17⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
40	28⅝	MfrHan 1.56	12	365	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
42⅝	22½	MAPCO .54	22	97	37⅝	36	37⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	9⅝	Marathn Mf	4	162	12⅝	11½	12	+ ½
39⅝	24½	MaratO 1.60	11	299	39⅛	38⅝	39	
29⅝	17⅝	Marcor .90	10	752	27⅝	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
59⅝	37⅝	Marcr pf A2		6	54⅛	53⅝	53⅞	— 1⅛
57	30⅝	Maremt .20r	16	130	56	55⅛	55⅝	— ⅝
32¼	22⅝	MarMid 1.80	7	259	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅝
48⅝	27⅛	MarlonL .28	31	22	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	
30⅝	30½	Marlen 1.18	24	55	53⅝	49⅝	53⅛	
57⅛	29⅝	Marley .50	20	18	44	43⅛	43⅛	
11¼	6⅝	Marqtte .07e	12	14	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
41	23⅝	Marriot .87t	38	93	28⅝	28	28	— ⅞
37⅛	21½	MarsFd 1.24	9	65	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
19½	15⅝	MartmM 1.15	7	99	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
11	6¼	MartMAl .40	82	12	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	14⅝	MrldCup .50	9	43	22⅛	20⅛	20⅝	— 1⅛
40	41	MascoCp .20	35	44	55⅝	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅝
37½	21¼	Masonite .50	19	561	37	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
25¼	16⅝	MassyF .38e	8	75	23¼	23	23⅛	— ⅛
		MasF fn.30e		5	23	23	23	
28⅝	16⅞	MesMt 1.96e	9	217	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ 1
22⅝	17½	MasCp 1.37e		40	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅝
14⅛	12½	Masinc .43e		38	14⅛	14	14⅛	
35⅝	22	MatsuE .28e	7	212	24⅛	24	24	
14⅛	4	Mattel .02p		95	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
52⅝	26	MayDSt 1.60	10	103	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+ 1⅛
32⅞	20	MayerOs .65	13	1	25	25	25	+ ⅛
12⅞	6½	MaysJW .30	6	10	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
43⅛	25	Maytag 1.30	15	32	32⅞	32⅛	32½	— ½
34¼	18½	MCA Inc .64	9	6	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ¼
24	13¼	McCord .92	6	11	17½	17	17	— ½
30⅝	15½	McCror 1.20	4	9	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
84½	50	McDermot 1	32	147	84⅛	81⅝	83⅝	
76⅛	52⅝	McDonalds	61	227	70⅝	69⅝	70¼	— 1
29	17⅝	McDonD .40	5	175	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
40¼	24¼	McGEd 1.50	10	36	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— 1
16⅞	7½	McGrwH .48	8	126	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
28⅛	16⅛	M GH pf1.20		53	17	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	3	McGrg Don	9	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
63½	46	McIntyre	118	z270	53½	52¼	53½	— ⅝
34⅝	15⅝	McKee .70e	17	33	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
52¼	33⅝	McLean .60	14	18	52¼	52	52⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	14¼	McLout .40e	8	49	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	11	McNell .75	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
18⅝	13⅝	MeadCp .60	10	189	18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
42	34½	Mea pfA2.80		6	39½	39	39½	+ ⅛
47	34⅛	Mea pfB2.80		17	40	39½	40	+ ⅛
38	19⅝	Medusa 1.40	8	45	25⅝	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	MEI Cp	4	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
34	19	Melv Sh .46	20	71	26	25½	26	+ ⅝
17½	7	Menasc .32t	5	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
80	53½	MercStr .80	19	1	69	69	69	— ½
107½	76¼	Merc 1.18	37	421	82¼	81	81⅞	— 1¼
20½	11⅝	Meredith .70	6	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
33¼	15⅝	MerrLyn .56	4	545	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
83	57½	MesaPet .10	22	38	80⅛	77	79⅝	— 1⅛
10	8⅝	Mesabi .96e	9	107	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	
18⅛	11⅝	MestaM .2ue	24	6	19	19	19	+ ⅛
24	13⅝	MGM	17	19	17½	17	17	— ¼
32½	10	Melrom .50b	5	260	11½	11⅛	11⅝	
53	47⅝	MetE pf3.90		z20	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— 1
101	91½	MetE pf7.68		z20	93	93	93	+ 1
98⅝	51⅝	MGIC In .10	35	276	59	56⅝	56⅛	— 3
20⅛	13¼	MichGs 1.04	9	5	15⅛	15	15¼	
17⅛	10⅝	Microdot .44	6	45	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
33¼	18½	Microwave	12	7	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
19½	15⅝	MidConTel 1	11	19	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
27½	20¼	MidSUt 1.20	11	112	24	23⅛	23½	— ½
8⅝	13⅝	MidlM .73e	9	13	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅝
16¼	11	Midl Ros .80	9	34	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
60	33¼	MilesLb 1.28	14	8	45½	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅝
31	11⅝	MillBrd .36a	12	35	14⅝	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
91⅝	76¼	MinMM 1.10	37	602	89⅝	89⅛	89⅝	— ⅛
22½	18	MinnPL 1.46	8	12	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
20	14½	MirroAl .96	8	29	15	15	15	
30⅝	14⅝	MissnEq .24	16	25	24	23⅝	24	+ ½
29⅝	14⅝	MissRivr .96	10	48	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	20½	MPCam 1.60	7	7	24	23⅝	23⅝	
17⅝	13⅝	MoPSv .84b	10	39	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
75⅝	54⅝	MoblIO 2.80	9	284	64¼	62⅝	63	— 1½
18⅝	7½	MobHom .20	8	56	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	17⅝	Mohas 1.20	8	33	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	— ½
13	3⅛	Mohk Data		56	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
23⅝	15	Mohk Rub 1	5	14	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	11⅝	Molybden	11	99	19⅝	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅛
35¼	26⅝	Molyb pf2.50		1	33	33	33	
17	11½	Monarch .60	26	29	12½	12½	12½	— ⅝
12⅝	4⅝	Mongrm Ind	7	63	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	16	MonrEq .44	16	239	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— 1⅝
67⅝	47⅝	Monsanto 2	12	578	66½	64¼	66	— ¼
75	59½	Mons pf2.75		27	74⅝	73⅝	74	— 1
42	28⅝	MontDUt 2	9	12	31⅝	31⅛	31¼	+ ⅛
36	28	MonPw 1.80	11	71	34	33¼	33½	— ⅝
23⅝	20⅝	MontgS .85e		41	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	10	Mony 1.01e	10	40	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
18⅝	10½	MooreMcC	5	41	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
70⅝	47	Morgan 1.46	18	179	68⅝	68⅛	68⅝	— ⅝
20⅛	14⅝	MorrKn .60e	5	26	18⅝	18	18	— ½
39⅝	10⅝	MorseEl Pd	6	58	13⅝	12⅝	13	— ⅛
13⅞	7	MorseSh .75	5	47	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
23	12½	MtgTr 1.82e	7	54	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	13⅞	MorNor .84	10	340	20	19	20	+ 1½
65	41⅝	Motorola .50	25	412	64¼	62	64¼	+ ⅝
99½	57⅝	MtFuel 1.92	25	100	92½	91	91	— 2
23	20	MtStTel 1.52	9	10	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
25⅝	16⅞	MSL Ind	5	7	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
14⅝	6⅝	Munford .28	6	11	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	17⅝	Munsng 1.08	7	20	21⅝	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
24⅝	16	MurphC 1.20	8	3	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
74⅝	47½	MurpOil .64	16	88	72⅛	71	72	— ½
33⅞	22½	MurrOh .60a	9	31	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
18⅝	15⅝	MutlO 1.32e		34	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	10½	MyersL .80	12	77	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛

N

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	38⅝	Nabisco 2.30	13	47	46	44⅞	46	+ ½
36⅛	25	NalcoCh .43	32	80	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	— ⅛
27¼	12⅝	NarcoScl .69	14	17	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
33⅞	13	NatAlrl .30e	7	130	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ 1
21⅞	12⅞	N Avia 1.25e		23	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
17½	9⅛	Nat Can .45	5	39	11½	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	20½	N Can pf1.50		4	23	23	23	— ⅛
39⅝	25⅝	N CashR .40		922	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
97	78⅝	N Chem .40	48	7	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+ ⅛
49½	40⅝	NalDet 2.36	7	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ¼
17½	13	NatDistll .90	10	93	15	14⅝	15	
29⅝	22½	NatFuel 1.90	7	4	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	25	Nat Genl .50	4	345	31⅝	30⅝	31	— ⅝
17⅝	12⅝	NatGyp 1.05	7	127	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
12	3	NHome .15p		54	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	Natind .10e	18	40	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅛
10	7	Natind pf.60		4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
14½	10⅝	Ntlnd pf1.25		14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	28⅝	N Pres 1.10a	4	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
71	23	N Semcndtr	71	225	69⅝	65⅝	68⅛	+ ½
28½	12	N Svclnd .70	8	54	14⅝	13⅝	14	— ½
35⅛	16⅝	N Stand .75	20	19	26	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
59⅝	51⅝	N Starch .66	23	10	59⅛	58⅝	59⅛	+ 1
42⅞	33	Nt Steel 2.50	8	171	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Nat Tea		5	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
34⅞	14⅝	NatUnEl .90	5	35	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	— ¼
67⅝	48⅝	Natomas .25	67	316	57⅝	55⅝	56⅝	— ⅝
16	10	Neptune .40	13	11	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
43⅛	25¼	NevPw 1.35	8	23	29⅝	29	29⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	1	NevP pf1.40		z810	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
26⅝	21⅝	NEngEl 1.78	9	45	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
16⅝	13⅝	NEngGs 1.24	9	4	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
39⅝	30	N EngT 2.36	11	107	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
7-16	5-32	NEngTT rt		93	17-32	5-16	5-16	
13⅞	7	Newhall .30	130	23	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	27⅛	Newmt 1.04	13	352	32⅝	31⅝	31½	— 1⅛
106	82½	Nwmt pf4.50		1	101	101	101	— 1¼
23⅝	25⅝	NYSEG 2.16	9	49	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅝
114	103	NYSE pf8.80		220	105½	105½	105½	
18⅝	14	NiaMP 1.14	9	115	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
58⅛	5½	NiaM pf 4.0		z10	51½	51½	5½	
54	48	NiaM pf 3.90		z130	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ¼
49⅝	43	NiaM3pf 3.60		z100	45⅛	45	45	
47	42	NiaM pf 3.40		z280	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	
30⅝	15⅝	NiagSh .78e		73	19½	19⅝	19½	+ ⅝
18	12⅝	NL Ind 1	9	212	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
30⅝	21⅛	NLT Cp .36	14	92	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ½
72⅛	56	NorfkWn 5	7	80	62½	61⅝	62⅛	+ ½
22⅝	15	NorlinCp .80	5	7	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	
30	19½	Norris 1.08	6	1	26	26	26	+ ¾
28⅝	19⅝	NoACoal .60	14	18	25	24½	25	+ ½
35	23⅝	NoAMt 2.50e	12	8	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
34⅝	20⅝	NoAmPhll 1	7	9	25½	25⅝	25½	
4⅝	3⅝	NoCAir .05e	4	89	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	
2⅛	1½	NoCeAir wt		38	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
16⅝	12⅝	NoestUt 1.02	9	171	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅛	NoCanGs .60	9	2	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	23⅝	NollGas 1.92	8	36	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
31⅛	29⅝	NIlGs pf1.90		7	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ½
27½	18½	NIndPS 1.36	9	87	22	21⅝	22	+ ½
44	33⅝	NNGas 2.60	10	119	43⅛	42⅝	42⅞	— ⅝
34	24½	NoStPw 1.84	10	224	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Norlhgale	4	51	5⅝	4⅝	5	
26⅝	1	Northrop 1	7	27	18⅛	17½	17⅝	—
28	19	Nrthp pf1.45		3	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	18	NwstAirl .45	22	318	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
64⅝	52⅝	NwtBnc 1.60	15	45	60⅝	59⅝	60⅛	— ⅝
31⅝	78½	Nwst Ind .85	5	150	24	23	24	+ ⅞
16⅝	6	Nwstlnd wt		40	10½	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
98	64½	Nwind pfA5		11	78	77	77	
98	67½	Nwind pfC5		6	76⅝	76⅛	76⅝	
75½	56	Nwtln pf4.20		4	64	63⅝	64	— ½
27⅝	21½	NwMu 1.91e	12	40	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	24	NwtStW .40	8	76	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
34	23⅝	Norton 1.50	7	12	29⅞	29½	29	— ⅛
42	21⅝	NorSim .2 b	16	299	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
86⅛	46	Nrt S pf1.60		46	60⅝	59⅝	60⅛	+ 1⅛
20⅞	14⅝	Nucor .10e	7	50	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	12⅛	NVF 4.03t	2	36	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛

O

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
20½	10⅝	Oak Ind .32	7	27	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	
13½	7⅝	Occid Pet	21	384	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
51⅝	42½	OccidPt pf 4		14	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛	+ ⅝
48	37⅞	OcciP pf3.60		27	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+ ⅞
29⅛	22⅝	OcciP pf2.76		2	25	25	25	+ ⅛
17	12½	OgdenCp .60	7	196	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	19⅞	OhioEd 1.60	11	97	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
64⅛	61⅛	OhEd pf4.40		z180	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅝
28½	22	OklaGE 1.32	13	25	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	11⅝	OklGE pf.80		z100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
25¼	18⅝	OklaNG 1.32	9	56	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	12⅝	OlinCorp .88	10	277	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7½	Omark .20r	6	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	12½	Oneida .76	6	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
15¼	12	Opelika 6	9	4	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅝
17⅛	14⅝	OrangR 1.20	11	43	16⅛	16	16⅛	
49⅝	31½	OtisElv 2.20	11	110	48⅝	48	48	— ⅝
45¼	28⅝	OutMar 1.20	9	335	43⅝	41	41⅝	— 1⅛
39⅝	19	OvernitT .72	9	47	25	24⅝	25	— ⅛
47½	29½	OverSh .10e	17	25	47	46½	46⅝	— ⅛
54⅝	39⅝	OwenCn .88	16	91	46⅝	45⅝	46⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	27½	OwenIll 1.48	8	226	39⅝	38	38	— 1⅛
83⅛	67	Ownil pf4.75		14	74	71½	71½	— 1½
23⅛	15⅝	Oxfrdlnd .60	6	21	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛

P - Q

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16	13⅝	PacASh .47e		4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	24⅝	PacGsE 1.78	8	198	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅛
26¼	20⅝	PacLig 1.68	9	78	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
46½	23	PacPetrl .30	19	31	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	21⅛	PacPw 1.60	10	65	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅝	PacTT 1.20	9	34	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
90⅛	80	PacTT pf 6		z140	83	82⅝	83	— ⅛
9½	4⅝	PaineWb .30		11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	12½	PalW pf1.30		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
8⅝	4½	PalmBc .25	7	68	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	4	Pamida Inc	15	290	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	PanAm Air		309	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
45⅛	27	PanEP 1.90	8	44	34⅝	34	34	— ⅛
32⅝	10⅝	Paprcft .60b	7	21	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
19	12	Pargas .90	9	37	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	19	ParHan 1.04	12	82	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛	+ 1
23⅝	15⅝	ParPen .0a	10	1	19	19	19	
17⅝	8⅝	Pasco Inc	29	245	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅝
18⅝	11	Pavl nw .27	10	3	15	14⅝	15	— ⅛
45⅛	19	PeabGa .04e	29	109	34⅝	33⅛	34⅝	+ 1
3⅛	1½	Penn Cent		149	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	PennDx .20b	7	53	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
8⅛	3⅝	Penn Fruit		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
107	72⅛	Penney 1.12	26	408	79½	78⅝	78⅝	— 1⅝
60⅝	47⅝	PaC pf5.78k		1	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
26	20	PaPwLt 1.68	8	51	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
113	101	PaPL pr8.70		z70	106	105⅝	105⅝	+ ⅛
109⅝	98½	PaPL pr8.40		z400	103⅝	103	103	— ⅛
106	96	PaPL pr8.00		z80	100⅝	100	100⅝	+ ⅛
65	55	PaPL pf4.50		z140	59	58	58	— 1
63½	53	PaPL pf4.40		220	56	56	56	
29	18⅝	Pennwit 1.20	12	21	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
47⅝	35⅝	Penwl pf2.50		2	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
27	20	Penwl pf1.60		8	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
32	17½	Pennzoll .80	12	396	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
96⅛	80	Pennz pfB 8		8	93⅛	92⅝	93⅛	+ 1
4 ⅛	25½	Pennz pf1.33		6	35⅝	35	35	— ⅛
10⅝	6	PeopDrg .20	12	7	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	28	PeopGs 2.24	7	57	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
89⅛	78⅛	PepsiCo 1.20	26	103	85½	85	85⅛	— ⅛
43¼	29	PerkElm .22	43	33	39⅝	39	39⅝	— ⅛
38⅞	21⅝	Pet Inc 1.35	8	124	25⅝	25	25	
21⅛	13⅝	Petinc pf 1		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
31	14½	PeterPl 1.20	11	14	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
79	45⅝	PetrleS .40a	31		76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+ ⅛
33	11⅝	Petrolan .36	14	110	18⅝	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅝
25⅛	20	Petrim 2.10e		5	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
52⅝	38½	Pfizer .64a	27	219	45	44⅝	44⅝	
50¼	38⅝	PhelpD 2.20	10	116	48⅝	47⅝	48	— ⅛
23½	19½	PhilaEl 1.64	10	307	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
3-32	3-64	Phila El rt		9075	3-32	5-64	3-32	
114	103	PhilE pf8.75		z17	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅛
105⅝	96	PhilE pf7.80		4	101	100	101	+ ⅛
98½	85	PhilaEl pf 7		z10	89½	89⅛	89½	
63½	54	PhilE pf4.40		z100	58	58	58	+ 1
27⅛	17⅝	PhilSub 6.20	7	10	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
136⅛	104½	PhilMor 1.49	21	637	110⅛	107	107⅝	— 1⅝
11½	5½	Philip In .20	5	16	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	11⅛	Phil Ind pf 1		3	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
59½	40½	PhillPet 1.30	26	588	59	57½	57½	— 1⅛
21⅝	9⅝	PhilVH .40a	6	63	13⅝	12⅝	13	— ⅛
51¼	21⅛	Pickwk 1.29t	18	41	33⅛	33	33	
19⅝	15⅛	PiedNG 1.28	6	12	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
24	5⅝	Pier 1 Imprt	12	89	8½	8⅝	8½	
5	38⅝	Pillsbry 1.64	11	107	51⅝	49⅝	50½	— 2⅛
23⅛	14½	PionNGs .84	12	51	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
21⅞	10⅝	PitnyB .68	15	124	13	12⅝	13	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅝	PittFrg .80b	11	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
34⅛	20	Pittston .60b	31	122	28⅝	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅛
36	14⅛	Pizza Hut	24	57	29	26⅝	29	+ 1⅛
7⅛	2	Plan Resrch	15	42	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	6½	Playboy .12	6	49	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
26¼	20⅝	Plessey .88e		5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
		Pless fn.88e		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
26⅛	18½	PNBM 2.07e	10	9	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ½
143⅛	101⅛	Polaroid .32	78	x279	113⅛	110⅛	110⅝	— ⅛
86⅛	32	Ponderosa 5	37	212	71⅝	69⅝	70	— 1⅛
27⅝	15⅝	PopeTs .40b	4	69	26⅝	25½	25½	— ½
18⅝	11⅛	Portecln .80	8	10	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	18⅛	PortGE 1.48	9	36	19⅝	19	19⅝	
28⅛	19⅛	Potltch 1.20	7	6	27	26⅝	27	— ⅛
16⅛	13	PotmEl 1.08	9	100	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
60	52½	PotEl pf4.50		z20	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
54½	45	PotEl pf4.04		z100	51	51	51	+ 1
41	33½	PotEl pf2.44		1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
47	29⅛	PPGInd 1.20	7	72	34⅛	33⅝	34	— ⅝
14⅛	7⅛	Premier .32	9	10	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	11	Premr pf.90		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
120	93	Proct G 1.80	26	340	99⅝	98	99	+ ⅛
9½	5⅛	ProdRsh .10	12	9	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	10⅛	PSA Inc	11	38	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	PSvCol 1.20	8	103	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
109	95	PSCol pf7.1		z50	95	95	95	
25⅛	22⅛	PSvEG 1.72	9	129	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
122⅛	114	PSEG pf9.62	3	z20	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	
99¼	95½	PSEG pf7.70		80	99⅝	99	99	+ 1
101½	90	PSEG pf7.40		3	94½	94	94½	
70⅛	61⅛	PSEG pf5.05		z10	64	64	64	+ ⅝
58⅛	53	PSEG pf4.30		z70	55	55	55	
20⅛	17⅛	PSEG pf1.40		3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
45	35	PSInd 2.47	11	16	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	+ ¼
0	45	PSInd pf3.50		z200	47⅛	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
15½	13½	PSInd pf1.08		z10	15	15	15	
25⅝	20	PSvNH 6.64	16	7	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	18⅝	PSvNM 1.20	8	23	21½	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Publckr .24t		90	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7	3½	Pueblot .28a	79	55	6½	6⅛	6⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	PR Cemt .40	11	7	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
34½	26⅝	PugSPL 1.98	8	16	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
80⅝	46⅝	Pullman 2	14	35	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅝	PurexCp .84	9	54	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	PuritFsh .28	4	52	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	— ⅛
60⅝	29⅝	Purolatr .88	18	37	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
47½	27⅛	QuakOat .76	18	44	39	38⅛	38⅝	— ⅛
44	18⅛	QuakStO .50	28	13	34	33⅛	34	— ⅛
24	10	Questor .50	8	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛

R

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45¼	32½	RalstonP .75	20	125	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	— ⅛
22	6⅛	Ramad .12b	18	183	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
24	13	Ranco In .92	8	34	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
21	12⅝	RapdAm .50	3	18	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
99⅝	46	RapAm pf 3		4	52	51⅛	51⅛	+ 1
32⅞	21⅝	RaybstsM 1	6	2	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
12⅞	7½	Raymint .20	13	36	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
34¼	21⅝	Raythen .70	9	172	27⅝	26⅝	27	— ⅛
39⅞	22⅝	RCA 1	12	341	26⅝	26	26½	+ ⅝
91	62½	RCA cv pf 4		126	68⅛	67⅛	67½	— 1½
2⅝	1½	viReadg Co		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
35⅛	20⅛	RdgBate .25	26	141	33⅝	32⅛	33⅛	— ½
23⅛	6	Redman .12	6	124	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
27⅞	16	Reece .74a	13	241	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅝
19⅞	10	Reed Tool	25	30	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
30⅞	24½	Reeve 1.50b	6	9	27½	27⅛	27½	— ⅛
13⅛	8¼	ReichCh .40	7	34	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
10½	8	Rellab St .60	6	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
27⅞	13⅝	RelianEl .80	13	121	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
76⅝	43⅝	Rellan pf 3		4	60	58	59⅝	— 2
48⅝	26	Rella pf1.60		2	38	38	38	+ 1⅛
4⅛	1½	Republic Cp	12	29	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
28	16⅝	RepFinS .80	5	44	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	13½	RepMtg 1.80	8	1	16	16	16	
30⅛	21⅝	RepStl 1.20	6	103	25½	24⅞	25⅛	— ½
33⅝	20⅝	RatellCred 2	7	51	20½	19⅝	20	— ⅛
54⅝	32⅝	RevcoDS .28	26	275	45	43⅝	43⅝	— 1⅛
9⅞	6⅛	Revere Cop		18	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
75⅛	56⅝	Revlon 1.08	24	55	74½	73½	74	— ⅛
6⅝	3	Rexham Cp	8	101	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	17½	Rexnrd 1.04	9	26	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
51½	34½	Jexn pf2.50		1	39	39	39	+ ⅛
45⅝	31	Rexn pf2.36		3	35½	33⅝	33⅝	— 1⅝
55⅛	41	Reylnd 2.68	8	146	48½	47⅝	48⅝	
61	40½	Reyl pf 2.25		6	50½	50	50	+ ⅛
18⅝	12	ReynMet .40	33	128	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
60⅛	52⅝	ReyM pf4.50		1	57	57	57	+ ½
18⅞	8	ReynSec .50	9	27	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Richrdsn .80	6	7	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
84⅛	62¼	RichMll 1.16	19	121	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	16⅛	Richmnd .60	10	88	23½	22⅝	23	— ⅛
29⅝	12½	RidderP .32	12	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	14	RiegelTex 1	5	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	9½	RioGran .60	5	40	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	9⅛	RioGr pf.80		35	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
56⅝	20	RiteAid .10	32	328	31½	29⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
40	17⅝	RivlanF .86	15	59	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	RoanST .78e		170	5⅝	5½	5½	
37⅛	18⅛	Robshaw .36	8	17	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
23	16¼	Robrtsn 1.10	6	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
37¼	26⅛	RobinsA .22	33	256	33	32⅛	32½	+ ⅛
24⅛	19⅝	RochGs 1.24	8	27	22⅝	22⅛	22	— ⅛
25⅛	20½	RochTl .70a	13	28	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
17⅞	9⅝	Rockwer .28	6	7	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
32⅝	25¼	Rockwll 1.80	8	187	31½	31	31	— ⅝
82⅛	68⅛	Rklnt pf4.75		1	78	78	78	+ ⅛
29¼	22⅝	Rklnt pf1.35		1	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
116	78⅛	RohmH 1.12	20	61	93⅛	92⅝	93	
23⅛	12½	Rohrlnd .80	10	44	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅝
36½	14⅛	Rollinsln .18	24	20	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
7⅝	5	Ronson .20b	14	44	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	17½	Roper Cp 1	6	3	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	27	RorerA .76	17	46	30¼	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
33⅞	18⅝	Rosario .30	18	37	27	26⅛	27	
45⅛	21	RoyCCol .64	18	112	29⅛	28⅛	29	— ⅛
46½	38⅝	RoylD 2.36e	9	345	41½	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅝
		RolD fn2.36e		16	38¼	38⅛	38⅝	
72⅛	5⅝	Royal Ind	7	38	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8	RTE Cp .04e	22	35	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
50½	42½	Rubbermd	39	187	50¼	49	49	— 1
8⅞	4½	Rucker Co		141	8⅛	7½	8	+ ½
18⅝	10½	RussTog .70	6	56	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
44¼	31	RydrSys .30	30	216	44⅝	44	44½	+ 1

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—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	3⅝	Safegrd Ind	9	33	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
44½	27¼	Safewy 1.60	10	289	36¼	35⅝	36½	— ⅝
32¼	24⅝	StJoeM 1.50	9	45	32⅛	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
17	14½	StJoLtP 1.12	8	2	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
46¼	30⅛	StLSaF 2.50	6	19	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅝	StPaulS .88e		60	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	35⅝	StRegP 1.60	13	128	49	47⅝	48⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	6⅝	SalantCp .24	6	38	10⅝	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
20⅝	16	SanDGs 1.20	8	55	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
18⅝	6⅛	Sandrs Asso	13	30	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Sangamo .60	8	31	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	14	SJuan 2.19t	13	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	22¼	SFe In 1.60a	7	210	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	— ½
9⅛	6⅝	SFelnd pf.50		15	8⅝	7⅝	8	
72⅝	43½	SanFInt .05e	34	405	76	72⅝	75	+ 4
		SenFelnt wi		11	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	
8½	5	SarWeSc .30	11	9	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	14⅝	SaulRlhl .53e	10	92	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ¼
16	13⅝	SavanE 1.12	10	37	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
18½	15⅝	SavnEA .33e		7	17	17	17	
19⅛	5	SavA Stp .4	7	40	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
13⅝	5⅝	SavODr .12e	13	71	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	6⅛	SavinB Mch	21	62	7⅝	7	7	
14½	4½	Saxon Ind	5	172	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
27½	5⅝	SCA Svc	10	51	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 10)

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPT. 29-30, 1973

Slim Progress Reached at IMF Parley

But Official Expects Accord by July 1974

NAIROBI, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—Finance ministers from 126 countries today ended a five-day meeting here without making any significant progress on the main issue confronting them—the reform of the world monetary system.

Nevertheless, the new managing director of the International Monetary Fund Johannes Witteveen, of Holland, told a final press conference he expected that agreement on a reform blueprint would be achieved by next July 31.

This is the deadline which finance ministers of the Committee of 20, the group of countries charged by the IMF with negotiating the reform, decided to set themselves at a meeting here last Sunday.

To help speed progress in resolving their many outstanding differences, these ministers have decided to hold at least two meetings during the first half of next year.

They have also decided to set up four working groups at the level of officials to investigate separate aspects of the proposed reform, which is intended to restore a system of more stable currency values.

Basic Agreement

In his closing speech to the conference, Mr. Witteveen emphasized that, despite the differences, there was "a broad measure of agreement on the basic principles of a new monetary system."

He then listed the main points of agreement.

The new system would be based on stable currency values, with provision for easy adjustments when necessary and for floating in particular circumstances, he said.

The dollar and all other currencies would once again become convertible into reserve assets, which under the new system would principally comprise special drawing rights—a recently invented unit which will serve in future as the basic store of value held by central banks in their reserves.

The world money supply would be brought under effective control and countries with balance of payments surpluses, just as much as deficit countries, would be required to restore equilibrium.

It was also agreed that the new system would take full account of the needs and aspirations of the developing countries, Mr. Witteveen said.

"Nonetheless, much work will be required to reach a common view on the means by which these broad objectives of reform are to be achieved," Mr. Witteveen added.

"We must approach the forthcoming negotiations with full realization of the common interest of all nations in the restoration of internationally agreed rules," he said.

Mr. Witteveen said that, while these negotiations—"the most complex and difficult of any which I have experienced"—were proceeding, the world would face a continuation of the present transitional period in which there is an absence of internationally agreed rules and procedures.

He said that during this period, it is the fund's special responsibility to promote cooperation and help preserve monetary order.

Exploratory Talks

The managing director said he therefore intended to explore in the immediate future the willingness of fund members, particularly the industrial countries, to strengthen cooperation in the exchange field.

Mr. Witteveen was apparently referring to the need to establish a temporary system of consultation among the major nations over when and how to intervene on foreign exchange markets to keep currency values stable.

"New forms of consultation must be developed with a view to ensuring the interests of all member countries are fully taken into consideration," he said.

Mr. Witteveen also placed great emphasis on the worldwide problem of rising prices.

"It is recognized that continued inflation at present rates is incompatible with the achievement of stability in the international monetary system," he said.

He said that the battle against inflation must be carried out primarily through national economic policies.

"Because of their dominant position in the world economy, the major industrial countries have a special responsibility to reduce inflation within their borders," Mr. Witteveen said.

Eureo Is Worth...

Sept. 28, 1973

The Eureo, the currency cocktail of the nine EEC nations, is made up of 28.9 percent deutsche marks, 22.9 percent French francs, 14.8 percent pounds sterling, 9.8 percent lire, 10.1 percent guilders, 8.5 percent Belgian francs, 2.7 percent Danish krone, 1 percent Luxembourg francs and 1 percent Irish pounds. As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Eureo was today worth:

DM	3.11041	Belgian Fr.	47.42193
French Fr.	5.57868	Krone	7.58803
£	0.53380	Irish £	0.53380
Lire	755.06457	Lux. Fr.	47.42193
Guilders	3.25171	U.S. $	1.35700

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Paribas Takes Stake in Belgian Firm

Cie. Financière de Paris et des Pays Bas has acquired for cash a 20 percent stake in the Belgian-based Masser SA group of companies. Masser has a capital of 27 million francs, and the existing founder Belgian and French shareholders retain an undisclosed stake in the company. Masser manufactures electric heating and air-conditioning systems with factories in France and Brussels. Annual consolidated turnover is over 80 million francs, with a net profit of 2 million to 3 million francs a year, a Paribas spokesman says.

French Firms Complete Merger

Sté. Financière et Industrielle de Pétroles de Pharmacie SA (FIPP) a member of the Générale Occidentale group, says its shareholders have now approved the effective merger of its activities with those of Générale Alimentaire SA. The company says the new group is expected to have a consolidated turnover of more than 1.7 billion francs with a pretax operating profit in excess of 100 million francs, with interests in food products, animal foodstuffs and pharmaceuticals in France, Belgium and Spain. FIPP shareholders have now become direct shareholders of Générale Alimentaire SA, the company says.

BAT Sets Up Four Divisions

British-American Tobacco has formed four separate divisions responsible for its tobacco, cosmetics, paper and retail interests. The company says the point has been reached in its expansion when it was felt that maximum efficiency would best be achieved by forming separate divisions. The firm has also signed a cross-licensing agreement with the Japan monopoly corporation for production of cigarettes. This agreement means that for the first time a British brand of cigarette will be manufactured under license and distributed in Japan.

French Car Output Rises

French motor vehicle production in July-August rose 25 percent to 382,207 units from 306,120 units a year earlier, the French Motor Industry Federation reports. Of the total, private cars accounted for 340,549 units, up from 274,571 units in July-August 1972. First eight-month production amounted to 2,271,899 units, including 2,026,743 private cars, up from 2,094,718 and 1,891,203 respectively. Exports in July-August amounted to 229,695 units, of which 172,698 were private cars, up from 185,161 and 173,845 respectively. First eight-month exports totaled 1,256,272 units, including 1,159,304 private cars, up from 1,128,017 and 1,054,962 respectively.

Singer Plans to Reorganize

Singer Co. is merging the manufacture and marketing of household sewing machines and related consumer products in the United States and abroad into a single worldwide group. The reorganization, to take effect immediately, will enable the company to capitalize on new opportunities to expand its consumer products business around the world, the company says. Rapidly changing monetary, trade, and sourcing conditions require a unified organizational structure to capitalize on market opportunities, Singer adds.

Japan Deficit In Trade Is 1st in 9 Years

TOKYO, Sept. 28 (AP-DJ).—Japan recorded its first trade deficit in nine years last month due to a sharp gain in imports and a sluggish export performance.

Figures released by the Finance Ministry today showed the seasonally-adjusted trade deficit in August was $150 million. It was the country's first such deficit since March 1964.

For the sixth consecutive month Japan registered a deficit in its balance of payments. That shortfall rose to $872 million last month from $857 million in July.

France Lifts Ban on Loans

PARIS, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—The Bank of France today lifted the ban imposed last week on franc loans to nonresidents, authorised sources said.

The lifting took the form of a verbal "confidential recommendation from the bank."

Banking sources said the reason for lifting the ban is that the monetary authorities must now believe the franc is sufficiently secure from speculation.

The French bank banned commercial banks from lending francs to nonresidents last Friday after a week of mounting speculative pressure on the franc amid rumors that it would be devalued or the German mark revalued within the joint European float.

The national banks of both countries were forced to buy several billions of French francs in support, adding to Germany's inflation problems and creating a substantial reduction in France's foreign reserves.

The pressure only eased when French banks were confidentially "requested" to cease lending francs to nonresidents who were then going short in the French currency in the hope of a weekend parity adjustment.

French Retail Prices Rise 0.7% in August

PARIS, Sept. 28 (AP-DJ).—French retail prices increased 0.7 percent in August, compared with 0.8 percent in July and 0.5 percent a year earlier, the Finance Ministry announced yesterday.

The index stood at 121.0 (based on 1970 equals 100), compared with 120.2 a month earlier and 112.5 a year ago.

Food prices led the increase with 0.9 percent while manufactured goods and services rose by 0.5 percent.

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Algerian Company Confirms It Seeks Higher Oil Prices

ALGIERS, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—The Algerian state-owned oil and gas concern Sonatrach confirmed today that it intends to put up prices of crude oil "quite substantially."

A Sonatrach spokeman said notice had been given "some time ago" to all Western oil companies operating in Algeria. They have also been asked to develop their exploration programs in the country.

According to the spokesman, some Western companies (which he did not name) have already accepted the price increases.

Questioned about the amount of the proposed increases, he stressed that it was his company's policy not to reveal their price structure.

French petroleum sources said yesterday that Sonatrach is seeking a rise of $1.40 a barrel to $5.

The proposed increase, which is negotiable, is necessary to compensate the loss incurred by Algeria due to the present world rate of inflation, the spokesman said.

Many Western companies operate here, including Gulf Oil Corp., Standard Oil of New Jersey, Shell, Exxon, and French companies Elf-Erap and Cie. Françaises des Pétroles.

Honda Profit Up 1% in Half Year

TOKYO, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—Honda Motor Co. reported today its net profit rose 1 percent in the half year ended Aug. 31.

Honda said its net earnings were 6.241 billion yen (about $17 million) in the six months, up from 6.175 billion yen in the previous half year.

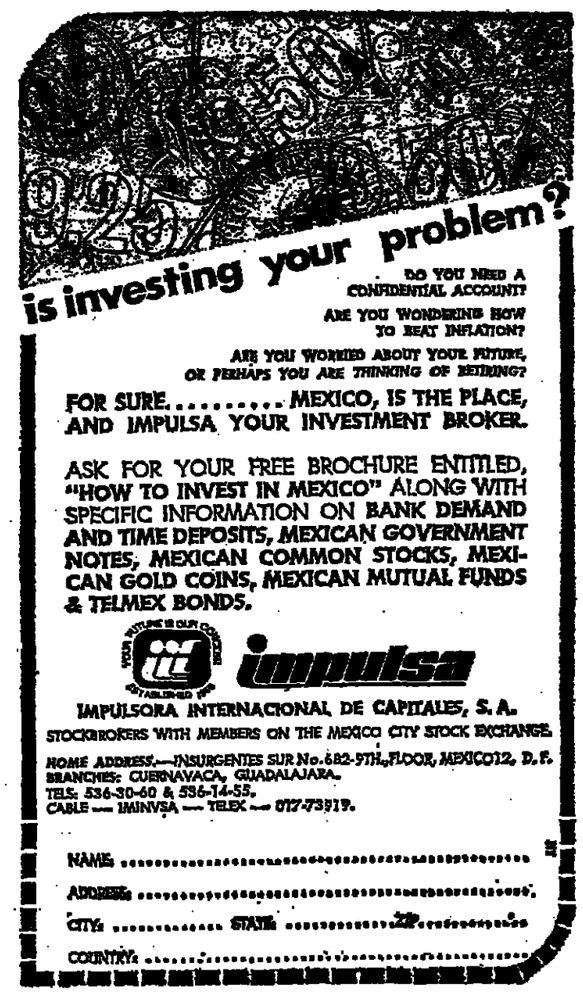
Sales were 174.9 billion yen, up from 160.98 billion yen. The company declared a dividend of 5.5 yen a share, up from 4.5 yen.

U.S. Firm, Iran Sign $2-Billion Gas Agreement

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (NYT).—Transco Companies, Inc., have signed an agreement with National Iranian Gas Co. for the importation of Iranian natural gas products valued at more than $2 billion over 22 years.

The signing took place yesterday in Tehran between representatives of Transco Energy Co., a subsidiary of Transco Companies, and National Iranian Gas. The two companies will be equal partners in the project, which calls for construction of a $850-million system in Iran to collect and produce natural gas products for shipment to the East Coast of the United States. Construction is scheduled to begin this year, with a start-up date set for early 1976 and full production two years later. The agreement calls for National Iranian Gas to make available sufficient natural gas for a daily output of 15,000 tons of methanol fuel and 60,000 barrels of related hydrocarbon by-products. When converted to pipeline gas, this would be equal to more than 500 million cubic feet a day.

It is planned to convert the 60,000 barrels of hydrocarbon by-products into synthetic natural gas at an $85-million plant at Twin Oaks in Delaware County, Pa. The methanol will be transported in conventional tankers at an undetermined East Coast site for conversion into synthetic gas.



Prime Rate Limit Seen But Borrowings Rise

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (NYT).—A small St. Louis bank yesterday lowered its prime rate on corporate loans to 9 3/4 percent, but major money-center banks quickly indicated the reduction is not likely to spread quickly.

However, the very fact that any bank had cut its rate was a sign that the steady upward march of the prime rate may have ended.

[However, the Michigan National banks, controlled by Michigan National Corp., will cut their prime rate to 9 1/2 percent from 10 percent, effective Monday, AP-DJ reported.

[Stafford C. Stoddard, president of the corporation, said the banks see demand for money still "strong" but added the action was taken because the 10 percent rate was deemed inflationary and puts particular pressure on small and medium-sized business borrowers.]

Data released by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York seemed to support this conclusion. Commercial and industrial loans of major New York City banks, for example, increased during the week ended Wednesday, although they declined in Chicago.

Credit conditions in the nation's banking system tightened considerably during the week, and at the end of the period banks showed a record $4.37 billion in borrowings from the Fed.

For the week, the rate on federal funds—reserves at the Fed that commercial banks led to each other—rose to 10.84 percent, the highest weekly average on record.

Net borrowed reserves in the banking system, on average, increased to $1.973 billion during the week ended Wednesday from $1.407 billion.

While there were these indications of tighter credit conditions, most interest rates declined during the banking week.

The interest rate on three-month commercial paper—a key ingredient in the calculations some banks employ to set their basic rates on corporate loans—declined to 10.1 percent from 10.5 percent, its level for the preceding three weeks.

Rates on Treasury bills, certificates of deposits, and Eurodollars also declined during the banking week.

Money market rates have tumbled at unusual speed in the past week largely because traders and investors have concluded that the Fed has started to ease the pressure it has been applying to banks to make them lend less.

Fed Approves U.K.-U.S. Firms' Link-Up on Gold

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—The Federal Reserve Board has approved the acquisition of 30 percent of the voting shares of a New York gold and silver dealer—Mocatta Metals Inc. of New York—by Standard & Chartered Banking Group Ltd. of London.

The Fed said that the proposal yesterday, is conditioned on Mocatta terminating its activities in platinum, palladium and other commodities within six months after consummation of the proposal.

The fed said that the proposal is part of a transaction involving Standard's purchase from London's Hambros Bank Ltd. of Mocatta & Goldsmid Ltd., one of London's five major bullion dealers.

The Fed noted that the New York dealer "historically has had a strong and close affiliation with Mocatta & Goldsmid." The Fed said that Standard has stated it "will continue this strong working association" by having the British dealer make available up to $50 million in bullion on the London market to the U.S. dealer.

Mocatta metals had gross revenues of $208 million in the year ended April 30, 1972. Standard had total assets of $7 billion at the end of last year.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here, Sept. 28, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster. (2 per £)..	2.4134	2.1494	— 7.35
Belg. fr. (A)...	38.72	38.94	
Belg. fr. (B)...	38.73	38.96	+31.79
Deutsche mark	2.4133	2.4158	+32.44
Dane krone.....	5.7200	5.7061	+32.14
Escudo.....	23.32	23.30	
Fr. fr. (A).....	4.355	4.33	
Fr. fr. (B).....	4.243	4.3100	+20.47
Guilder.....	2.5348	2.5303	+28.07
Israeli pound...	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A).....	590	588.00	
Lira (B).....	563.63	564.50	+ 3.10
Peseta.....	56.78	56.73	
Schilling.....	17.87	17.86	+30.13
Sw. krona.....	4.2035	4.205	+14.46
Swiss franc....	3.0258	2.0300	+25.78
Yen.....	266.53	266.50	+15.87

*Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.
A: Free. B: Commercial.



Sheila D. Trifari

People In Business

The First National Bank of Boston has appointed Mrs. Sheila D. Trifari as resident vice-president of its representative office for Spain and Portugal, established in Madrid in 1968. Mrs. Trifari was formerly general manager of the Luxembourg office of Bank of Boston International, a subsidiary of the Boston bank.

* * *

Donald T. Wetzel has been named engineering manager, Europe, to head Ralston Purina Co.'s newly-established engineering offices in Brussels.

* * *

Martin M. Kamerbeek has been appointed controller of industrial speciality products, Dresser Europe SA, headquartered in Brussels. Previously Mr. Kamerbeek was with the manufacturing division in Dallas, Texas.

* * *

Marine Midland Bank-New York will re-establish its representative office which existed in Paris before the opening of the Paris branch. André J. Plagnol has been promoted to vice-president and representative for France responsible for French banking relationships and marketing in France, Belgium and Luxembourg. Grenville T. Emmet 3d, vice-president, has been appointed general manager of the Paris branch.

* * *

Ole W. Kryger has been named resident manager of the London office of the Bank of New York. He succeeds Stephen Flanders who will be returning to the United States to assume overall management of the bank's European section.

Profit-Taking Beats Down Stock Prices

7-Session Rally Ends As Dow Declines 6

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (IHT).—Profit-takers were out in force on Wall Street today driving prices on the New York Stock Exchange sharply lower after seven straight gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 6.17 points to 947.10. However, the lead of declining issues over gainers was narrow.

Trading was active, but below the heavy turnover of recent gaining sessions. Volume totaled 16.30 million shares compared with 23.68 million yesterday.

While brokers tended to attribute the decline mostly to profit-taking, they noted disappointment that no major bank has cut its prime rate to 9 3/4 percent from the prevailing 10 percent.

Late today, Michigan National Bank of Detroit lowered its prime rate 1/2 point to 9 1/2 percent, but analysts called the move "another fluke." First National City Bank said today it would not change its 10 percent rate for the coming week.

Some glamours were among the larger losers. Digital Equipment slipped 5 3/8 to 98 1/2, Corning Glass 4 1/4 to 115 1/4, Xerox 2 5/8 to 143 1/8, Schlumberger 3 3/4 to 116, Burroughs 1 5/8 to 235 1/2, IBM 2 to 356 and Texas Instruments 1 to 120.

Black & Decker declined 5 to 120 1/2. The Justice Department filed an antitrust suit to block the company's proposed acquisition of McCulloch Corp., another power tool maker.

Utah International retreated 1 1/4 to 53 1/4, Maryland Cup 1 1/4 to 30 7/8, Whirlpool 1 1/4 to 32 1/4, D.S. Revco 1 1/2 to 43 3/8, Cutler Hammer 2 1/8 to 37 7/8 and Dome Mines 1 1/8 to 87 1/4.

Rohr Industries climbed 7/8 to 15 5/8. The company announced yesterday that the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District had approved acquiring 100 more rail transit cars from Rohr at a total cost of $39 million.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed lower in moderate trading. The Amex index finished at 105.41, off 0.06. Declining issues topped advances 424 to 362 with 321 unchanged.

The NASDAQ industrial average of stocks traded over-the-counter rose by 0.10 to 107.01.

Marine Midland announces the opening of its Singapore branch.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Friday	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*.56¼	.38½
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	*.70	*.57½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton..	132.00	126.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila. ton..	87.82	68.25
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	57-58	38-39
Lead, spot lb.	.16½	.15-.16
Copper elec. lb.	.60-.60½	50½-¾
Tin (Straits) lb.	2.33¾	1.81¼
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.20½-.21	.18
Silver N.Y., oz.	2.778	1.75½
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931).	643.8	441.1

* Nominal † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES
Sept. 28, 1973

Sugar No. 11: March 8.90-83, May 8.60-59, July 8.43, Sept. 8.35, Oct. 8.20-13.
Wool: Oct. 223.5 b, Dec. 221.5 b.
Cocoa: Dec. 67.80, March 59.95, May 56.95, July 55.35, Sept. 54 15, Dec. 51.45.
Copper: Oct. 96.50, Dec. 90.90, Jan. 79.08, March 76.80, May 75.00, July 73.65, Sept. 72.50.
Orange Juice: Nov. 50.25, Jan. 50.30, March 50.95 b, May 51.25, July 51.60 b.
Potatoes: Nov. 5.53, March 7.23, April 7.67, May 8.60.
Silver: Oct. 279.0, Nov. 280.60, Dec. 282.20, Jan. 283.60, March 287.00, May 289.40, July 291.90, Sept. 294.30, Dec. 298.20, Jan. 299.50.

COTTON No. 2:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Oct	91.90	92.90	90.00	z89.00	—170
Dec	82.80	84.20	82.30	83.80	+130
Mar	79.50	81.50	79.35	81.05	+150
May	78.60	79.90	78.05	z79.40	+140
Jul	73.10	75.00	73.10	74.40	+140
Oct	61.25	62.50	61.15	62.10	+150
Dec	55.65	57.60	55.65	57.10	+150
Mar	54.70	56.10	54.70	z56.10	+200

z-bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT					
Dec	4.80	4.92½	4.75	4.92	4.74
Mar	4.80	4.89	4.71	4.86	4.70
May	4.64	4.70	4.52	4.64	4.55
Jul	4.05	4.15	4.00	4.10	4.06
CORN					
Dec	2.53½	2.56	2.53½	2.52	2.51½
Mar	2.59	2.60	2.54½	2.56½	2.56
May	2.61	2.62	2.57½	2.59	2.59
Jul	2.63	2.63½	2.59	2.60½	2.59½
Sep	—	—	—	2.54	2.51
Dec	2.21	2.25	2.20	2.21	2.18
Mar	—	—	—	2.24	2.21
SOYBEANS					
Nov	6.50	6.54	6.44	6.46	6.42
Jan	6.53	6.56	6.45	6.45	6.45
Mar	6.60	6.62	6.52	6.53	6.53
May	6.64	6.65	6.55	6.56	6.55
Jul	6.64	6.66	6.54	6.55	6.57
Aug	6.52	6.57	6.51	6.53	6.50
Sep	—	—	—	6.40	6.37
Nov	6.37	6.38	6.28	6.30	6.30
Jan	—	—	—	6.31	6.31
SOYBEAN OIL					
Oct	23.30	23.45	22.90	23.30	22.90
Dec	20.20	20.50	19.90	20.45	19.80
Jan	19.50	19.90	19.25	19.85	19.15
Mar	19.20	19.65	18.95	19.65	18.75
May	18.90	19.40	18.80	19.35	18.70
Jul	18.60	19.15	18.55	b19.10	18.50
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Oct	192.00	195.00	188.50	191.00	192.00
Dec	188.00	190.00	182.50	185.00	184.00
Jan	188.00	190.00	182.50	185.00	183.00
Mar	186.00	186.50	183.00	185.00	184.00
May	185.00	187.00	183.00	185.00	184.00
Jul	186.00	189.00	186.00	187.00	185.00
Aug	187.00	187.00	186.00	187.00	186.00

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
SILVER					
Oct	271.50	276.80	271.50	276.80	276.20
Dec	277.00	281.80	277.00	281.70	281.70
Feb	282.00	287.00	281.50	286.40	286.00
Apr	285.30	290.00	284.50	289.60	289.50
Jun	289.00	292.50	288.00	292.50	292.50
Aug	291.00	295.00	291.50	295.00	295.20
Oct	293.00	297.20	293.00	297.20	297.50
Dec	297.50	299.40	297.50	299.40	300.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Oct	40.25	41.55	39.52	41.40	b40.55
Dec	43.35	44.22	42.75	b44.22	b43.22
Feb	46.40	46.92	45.65	b46.92	b45.92
Apr	46.60	47.50	45.95	b47.50	b46.50
Jun	46.90	48.05	46.57	b48.05	b47.05
Aug	46.00	47.30	45.90	b47.30	b46.30
Oct	45.50	45.80	45.50	b45.80	b44.80

Sales: Oct 2199; Dec 4130; Feb 2872; April 1140; June 400; Oct 9.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
SHELL EGGS					
Oct	57.55	60.45	57.55	60.00	58.50
Nov	58.20	60.75	58.00	b60.75	58.90
Dec	58.65	61.10	58.05	b61.10	59.25
Jan	52.90	55.65	52.85	55.65	53.65
Feb	51.00	53.80	51.00	53.75	52.25
Mar	49.50	52.70	49.50	a52.65	50.95
Apr	48.00	50.50	48.00	50.50	49.00

Sales: Oct 275; Nov 297; Dec 993; Jan 111; Feb 46; March 21; April 3.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
LIVE HOGS					
Oct	40.75	42.45	40.25	42.30	b40.95
Dec	42.25	44.05	41.70	43.40	b42.62
Feb	43.45	45.25	42.95	44.60	44.00
Apr	41.90	43.85	41.50	42.80	42.80
Jun	43.93	45.65	43.50	b44.80	b44.15
Jul	3.70	45.35	43.40	44.45	b43.85
Aug	43.00	44.40	42.45	a44.15	b43.35
Oct	41.80	b42.50	41.60	b42.50	b41.60

Sales: Oct. 550; Dec 2208; Feb 1760; April 635; June 284; July 117; Aug 45; Oct 6.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	75.00	65.75	64.55	b66.75	b63.25
Mar	64.00	65.80	63.50	b65.80	b64.30
May	64.15	65.25	63.45	b65.25	b63.75
Jul	63.75	64.80	62.70	b64.80	b63.30
Aug	62.50	64.00	61.75	64.00	b62.50
Feb	57.00	b57.07	56.50	b57.07	b55.57

Sales: Feb 2372; March 440; May 108; July 135; Aug 69; Feb 2.
Open interest: Feb 2465; March 1274; May 511; July 330; Aug 112; Febs7.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies).

Amsterdam

AKZO	69.80
Albert Heijn.	121.50
Algembank	308
Amrobank	76.10
A'dam	198
Fokker	29.90
Heineken	270
H.V.A.	88.10
Holland-Am.	182.50
Hoogovens	64
K.L.M.	91.50
Philips new	41.60
Robico	217
Rolinco	145
Royal Dutch.	98.70
Unilever	121
Van Ommer.	373
Ver.Mach.	168

Brussels

Arbed	4,790
Brux.Lamb.	2,660
Cock-Ougree.	1,326
Electrobel	6,600
GB Enterpr.	2,675
Hoboken	4,630
Pétrofina	7,360
Ph.Govaert.	1,408
Soc.Générale.	2,985
Solvay	2,840
Un.Minière.	1,710

Frankfurt

AEG	97.70
BASF	127.50
Bayer	107.50
Commerzbk.	165
Cont.Gumml.	82
Daimler-Benz	323.50
Demag	132.50
DeutBank	243
DresdeBank.	179
Gels Aktien.	104.70
Hoesch	45.50
Karstadt	366
Kaufhof	229
KHD	79.50
Lufthansa	52.80
Mannesmann	162.50
Metallgesell.	215
Neckermann.	108.50
Rheinstahl	100
RWE new	134.50
Schering	410
Siemens	273
Thyssen	54.50
Veba	112.50
Volkswagen.	118

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.38
Anglo-Amin.	27.50
BarclayBank	3.51
BeechamGr.	2.34
BICC	1.50
Boots	2.88
Bowater	1.83
Brit.AmTob.	2.68
Brit.Oxyg.	0.61½
Brit.Pet.	5.04
BLMC	0.25
Burmah	4.22
Cadbury Schw	0.62½
Chartered	1.73
Courtaulds	1.37
Daggafont	0.09
DeBeerD	3.39
Decca Rec.	3.66
Distillers	1.56½
Dunlop	0.83
El Muslind	1.57
FreeStGed	10.50
GEC	1.49
Gr...	2.93
GlaxoGr	3.72
GtUnl St(A)	2.28
Guinness	1.33
Hawker-Sidd.	3.52
Hudson-Bay.	9.60
ImpChem	2.40
Imps	0.86
Mar&Spen.	2.69
MetalBox	2.44
Nichols	0.66
Plessey	1.19
RandMines.	2.03
Rank Org (A.	4.53
RoyalDutch.	£19⅞
R.T.Z.	2.16
Shell	2.72
Thorn (A)	4.25
Tube Invest.	4.02
Union Cor.	3.01
Vickers	1.41½
War L3¼	31.75
West Deep.	7.90
West Drief.	17.25
West Hold.	19.50
West Min.	1.08
Woolworth	0.75½
ZCI	0.46

Milan

Bastogi	1,823
Erba	14,720
Ercole Marelli	—
Fiat	2,410
Finsider	356
Generali	65,600
IFI	5,980
Italgas	925
Italsider	559.53
LaRinas	302.25
Montedis	810.25
Olivetti	1,830
Pirelli	1,424
SniaVisco	2,535
Terni	200

Paris

AirLiquide	293
Alimentaire.	165
BSN	7,285
Carrefour	2,906
Cim.Lafarge.	231.50
Citroën	72.70
Cie.Bancaire.	612
CFP	215.90
CGE	443
Ferodo	502
GerDanone.	337
L'Oréal	2,570
Mach.Bull	57.50
Michelin	1,871
Moet Henn.	1,266
Moulinex	4,940
Nickel	68
Paribas	225.50
PUK	143.50
Penarroya	57.90
Perrier	344
Peugeot	454.50
Rh.Poulenc.	165.40
St.Gobain	182.80
Suez	348
Télémécaniqu	940
Thomson	263.50
Usinor	112
Wendel	30

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,490
B.Boveri	990
Ciba-Geigy	1,470
Cr.Suisse	3,530
Fischer	955
HoffRocheb.	131,050
Nestlé	3,995
Sandoz	5,450
Sté B.Suisse.	3,520
Sulzer	3,050
U.B.Suisses.	4,040

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York
Sept. 28, 1973

CoastSt Gas	528,300	11¾	+2⅛
FedNat Mtg	306,700	22⅝	+1¼
Allied Chem	236,400	40	— ⅛
Tenneco	142,350	25⅛	+ ⅜
Fleetw Ent	128,100	8⅞	— ⅜
Delta AirL	126,700	50½	— ⅞
Gulf Oil	122,400	25⅝	
Armco Stl	116,800	22⅝	+ ½
Boise Casd	111,200	16	
Beth Steel	102,000	32¼	—1
Am Motors	94,530	8⅞	
Borg Warn	94,000	25	— ⅜
NatCashR	92,300	37⅝	+ ⅜
Exxon Cp	90,600	92⅞	—1⅜
Alcan Alu	89,500	36¼	— ½

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	16.30	23.66
Advances	684	874
Declines	770	626
Unchanged	342	323
Total issues	1796	1823
New 1973 highs	33	61
New 1973 lows	5	4

Most Actives—American

Buttes Gas	75,300	26⅞	+1⅜
Champ Ho	58,500	4¼	— ⅛
TWA wt	54,200	4⅝	
Reserve OG	52,200	8⅞	+ ⅜
Austral Oil	49,600	19½	+2¼
Yates Ind	39,030	20⅞	+½
Syntex	33,200	110	—1
STP Corp	28,100	7⅞	— ⅛
Amer He wt	26,900	10¼	— ⅛
Gouldinc wt	25,600	7⅞	

Approx total stock sales 2,430,000
Stock sales year ago 3,566,365

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
106.36	104.20	105.41	—.06

Dow Jones Averages

		Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30	Ind	949.13	954.92	937.54	947.10—	6.17
20	Trn	175.84	178.00	174.25	176.96+	0.31
15	Util	104.04	104.61	102.60	103.40—	0.57
65	Stk	290.06	292.20	286.65	289.80—	1.31

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	122.72	120.52	121.58	—.80
15 Railroads	37.17	36.49	36.95	—.07
60 Utilities	54.64	53.77	54.25	+.01
500 Stocks	109.42	107.48	108.43	—.65

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	58.60	58.34	58.51	—.29
Industrials	64.20	63.94	64.05	—.42
Transportation	38.00	37.63	37.98	—.02
Utility	38.32	38.10	38.32	+.07
Finance	74.87	74.40	74.87	—.07

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Sept. 27	276,904	478,306	3,823
Sept. 26	279,393	469,923	3,743
Sept. 25	305,152	507,871	4,433
Sept. 24	311,763	501,665	3,271
Sept. 21	287,251	505,789	5,134
Sept. 20	316,384	522,902	4,957

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

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HAVAS CONSEIL

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Sept. 27, 1973

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅛	5¼	Schaefer Cp		8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
87½	69⅝	ScherPlg .82	44	129	78¾	77¼	78¾+	1
68¾	53	SchlitzBr .64	32	300	57⅛	57	57 —	1
121¾	82½	Schlmbg .69	58	135	118½	116	116 —	3⅜
18⅞	10⅝	SCM Cp .40	7	168	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
9⅝	5	SCOAInd .60	13	20	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
21⅞	9¼	ScotLFd .58	6	4	15¾	15½	15½—	⅜
44¾	24⅛	ScotFetz 1a	13	89	36¾	36	36⅝+	⅜
13⅞	8	ScottFor .60	6	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
13⅞	11¼	ScottPap .56	12	192	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛—	¼
28¼	16⅝	ScovilMf .80	8	45	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝—	⅜
69	41	Scovil pf2.50		14	47½	47	47½+	1
9⅛	6⅛	ScudDuoVt		18	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
8⅝	7⅝	Scud pf.31k		23	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
52¾	21⅞	SeaCL 2.20b	5	165	26¼	25⅝	26	
12	4	SbdWA .55t	7	31	5½	5¼	5½+	⅛
15⅞	8½	Seaprve .34e	5	7	9¼	9¼	9¼	
29⅛	16½	SealPw .72b	9	28	20½	19⅞	19⅞—	⅜
39⅞	27½	SearleG .46	28	275	32⅜	31¼	31¾+	⅜
123¼	91⅜	SearsR 1.60	23	248	97⅞	96⅜	97⅛—	⅛
9⅛	1⅞	Seatrain Lin		52	3⅜	3½	3⅜—	⅛
64½	35⅝	Sedcolnc .08	27	87	48¼	47½	47⅝—	1
26⅞	12⅝	Servmt .56a	7	48	16	15⅜	16 +	¼
12⅞	7½	Shakspre .28	8	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
22	9⅜	Shapell .10	7	183	15	12⅝	14⅞+	⅛
59⅞	45⅛	ShellOil 2.40	11	158	54⅛	54	54⅛—	⅜
35⅛	26⅝	ShellT 1.89e	9	1	27¼	27¼	27¼+	½
23⅛	8⅜	ShellrGl .56	5	119	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
34½	17¼	ShllGl pf1.35		5	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛—	⅜
51⅜	32	Sherw Wm 2	10	16	38⅜	37⅝	38¼+	½
10	5⅞	SiegalH .20e	7	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
15¾	11½	SierraPc .86	8	38	12⅝	12¼	12½+	⅛
25¾	15⅝	Signal .60b	11	467	26⅜	25⅜	26⅛+	⅜
52½	36	Signal pf2.20		26	54½	52⅜	54½+	2
22½	15⅝	Signal pf 1		44	23½	22	23½+	1
54	43½	Signode .86a	18	25	52⅜	52	52⅜—	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Simm Prec	11	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
28	15¼	Simmons .88	9	75	19⅞	18⅞	19 —	⅜
60⅛	42⅜	SimPat .33a	48	37	57¼	56⅜	56⅜—	½
73½	44½	Singer 2.40	10	210	54⅞	53½	54 —	1
96	58⅜	Singr pf3.50		7	70¾	70	70 —	⅜
69¾	52	Skelly Oil 1	17	7	60½	60	60 —	⅛
44	18	SkilCp .90a	8	33	21¼	20½	20⅞—	⅛
33⅛	13½	Skyline .24	12	98	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜—	⅜
34½	12¼	SlaterW .40	14	5	25⅝	25½	25⅝—	⅛
22⅛	14⅝	SmithAO .78	6	17	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝—	⅜
24⅛	15	Smithint .22	21	121	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
61⅞	46⅞	Smithkline 2	15	89	52¼	51½	51⅞+	⅛
23	15	SmithTr .40	8	47	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
25⅜	17¾	Smucker .80	10	3	18⅜	18⅛	18½	
21¼	12	SolaBas .56	9	14	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
6⅛	4⅛	Sonesta		19	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
57¼	38⅞	SonyCp .05e	40	106	46¼	45⅛	45⅞—	⅛
		Sony fn.05e		2	41½	40⅝	41½	
33	25½	SooLin 1.62e	5	4	30¼	30	30 —	⅛
10	6½	SOS Con .37	7	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
25	18½	SCarEG 1.43	11	76	21⅞	21¼	21½—	⅛
35⅜	32½	SCEG pf2.50		3	33½	33¼	33¼—	¼
24	19⅝	SoJerln 1.56	8	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
20	8⅝	Southdwn In	4	57	14	13	13¼—	1¼
35¼	21½	Sodw pf1.80		2	27	27	27	
38⅜	32⅛	SoeastBk .76	17	16	36⅜	36	36 —	½
17½	14⅝	SoastPS 1.28	11	5	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
28½	20⅛	SoCalE 1.56	9	127	24⅞	24⅝	24½	
20⅞	16⅛	SouthCo 1.34	9	495	18⅝	18⅛	18¼—	⅛
40¼	32⅛	SoulGE 2.08	8	5	35½	35	35½+	½
66⅛	42½	SoNRes 1.50	10	75	53	51⅞	51⅞—	½
45	36⅝	SoNETl 2.84	9	14	39¼	38⅝	39¼+	⅜
44⅛	28	SouPac 2.16	9	136	33	32¼	32⅞	
50⅛	29¾	SouRy 1.72	8	41	35½	35⅛	35¼	
7⅛	6¼	Sou Ry pf.50		16	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	¼
33⅝	24	SouUGs 1.50	8	21	29½	29⅛	29¼—	⅛
32¼	14⅛	Southld .24b	14	31	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
11⅞	7⅛	SwstFor .20	4	65	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅜
22¼	19	SwtFl pf1.50		8	22¼	22	22 —	¼
14⅞	10½	SwstPSv .82	11	97	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜+	¼
30½	14⅞	SperryHut 1	4	46	17	16½	16⅝—	⅛
51½	35	Sprry H pf 3		13	38¼	37⅝	37⅝—	⅞
53⅜	35⅛	SperryR .66	18	260	51⅜	50⅝	51	
25⅛	11	Sprague El	15	179	24⅝	23⅝	24½+	⅜
15⅞	11¼	SpringM .60	6	14	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
38	23	SquareD 1a	22	179	34⅜	33⅛	33½—	1
114¼	88	Squibb 1.56	27	185	92⅜	91¼	91¼—	⅜
31½	23¼	StaleyM 1.40	9	22	31	30¼	30⅞—	⅜
25	22	StPrSec .48e		36	25	24½	24⅞	
55¾	46⅛	StBrand 1.73	15	12	53	52¼	52½—	½
56⅜	34	StBPaint .25	45	17	51⅛	50½	50⅞—	⅛
90	59⅜	StdOilCal 3	9	458	70⅜	69	69⅝—	1⅜
91½	76½	StdOilInd 2.68	14	133	89⅜	88⅜	89½+	⅛
144½	84½	StdOilOh 2.70	32	94	142¼	140¼	141 —	1⅜
9¼	6⅞	StPress .20e	7	13	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
11⅜	9⅜	StPrudnt .66	10	10	10	9⅞	10	
20¼	13	Standex .40	6	3	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
44⅞	30	StanWks .96	13	10	37¼	36¾	37¼+	¼
16¼	8⅜	Stanray .60	6	9	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	
25	16¼	Starrett 1	9	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
28	19⅝	StatMl 2.44e	7	26	20⅛	19⅞	20	
14	11⅞	StatMS .56e		23	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
49¾	40	SteufCh 1.90	10	73	46⅝	46	46¼—	⅛
10¾	7¼	Sterchi .48b	7	6	8	8	8	
37½	31⅛	SterDrug .60	26	116	33⅝	32⅝	32⅞—	⅜
35¼	24⅛	StevensJP 2	6	85	30⅞	30⅛	30¾	
35⅞	26¼	StewWa 1.85	9	8	29⅜	29	29⅛—	⅛
21¾	14⅛	StokeVanC 1	7	37	17⅛	17	17⅛—	⅛
14½	12½	StokVC pf 1		z200	13¼	12⅞	13¼+	¼
47	32¼	StoneWeb 2e	9	15	44	43½	43½—	½
13⅝	8⅝	StoneCon .30	8	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
44	15⅝	StorerBg 1b	8	25	19⅝	19	19⅛+	⅛
15⅝	7⅝	StrldRite .65	6	22	8⅜	8½	8⅜	
55	32¼	StuWor 1.32	5	30	43⅜	43	43 —	⅜
41¼	26⅛	StW pfA1.40		8	32	32	32 —	½
17⅞	2⅝	SuavSh .10p	6	13	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
33	15⅜	SubnPro .80	10	26	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛—	⅛
10⅞	6⅛	SuCrest		11	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
25½	14¾	Sun Chm .40	5	5	22¼	22½	22⅞—	⅜
54⅞	42½	SunOil 1b	12	64	53⅞	53	53⅛+	1
48⅜	38⅜	Sun O pf2.21		222	46½	45¼	45⅞+	⅛
34⅝	20¼	Sunbeam .90	12	87	26⅜	25½	25½—	⅛
33⅞	15½	Sundstrd .80	16	15	26	25⅜	26	
16⅛	9⅞	SunshM .10e	143	25	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
24⅛	13⅝	SupValu .76	8	20	18½	18¼	18¼—	½
353	201	Supr Oil 1.40	78	12	260	258	258 —	2
14¼	5⅝	SupmkG .20	11	6	8½	8⅛	8⅜—	⅛
19	13½	Sutro 1.62e	7	10	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
12½	7½	Swank .68a	7	20	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
37⅞	20¼	Sybron .72	17	63	31⅝	30½	31¼+	¼
62	40½	Sybrn pf2.40		4	53½	53¼	53½+	½
15⅞	7⅛	Systron Don	9	16	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛

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1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58⅞	22	Taft Brd .60	13	59	34	33½	33½—	⅛
20	9½	Talcott .27p		2	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
11⅜	5	Talley .60e	6	65	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
15⅞	9⅝	Talley pfB 1		47	10⅜	10½	10½—	⅛
22¼	18⅜	TampaE .88	11	15	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜—	⅜
46⅞	15⅝	Tandy Corp	14	181	26¼	25½	25⅞—	⅜
23	9½	Tappan .40	5	55	10½	10	10½+	½
20¼	9⅝	Technicon	26	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
53⅞	29⅞	Tektrnx .20e	23	110	50⅜	50	50⅛—	⅛
19⅝	4⅛	Telecor .24e	7	19	7¾	7¼	7¾+	¼
20⅜	11⅝	Teledyn .59t	6	110	15⅝	15	15¼+	⅛
9	2¼	Telex Cp		340	5½	5	5½+	½
30⅛	19¾	Tennco 1.36	9	1423	25⅝	24¼	25⅛+	⅜
8⅞	3⅜	Tennco wt A		233	5⅜	5	5¼+	⅛
112¼	75⅜	Tefnc pf5.50		12	92½	90	92½+	1½
43⅜	24	Tesoro Pet	10	111	33⅜	32¼	33¼—	⅜
43⅝	28¼	Texaco 1.72	8	731	32⅞	32¼	32⅝—	⅜
61¼	38⅛	TexETr 1.58	13	74	47	46⅛	46¾+	⅛
40	22¾	TexGsT 1.64	8	59	28⅜	28¼	28½	
39⅞	22	TxGs pf1.50		1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞—	⅜
28½	17⅛	Texasglf .60	19	418	27⅛	26⅜	27⅛+	⅛
27½	16⅝	Texasind .1b	7	28	19½	19	19 —	½
123¼	83	TexInst .68	41	200	121⅜	118¾	120 —	1
39	13⅜	TexOilG .08	28	77	23¼	22½	23¼+	¼
24	16⅝	TexPLd .54e	16	11	23¼	23	23¼+	¼
34½	27	TexUt 1.04	15	374	31	30⅜	30⅝—	⅛
31⅛	11¼	Texfi Ind	4	273	13⅜	12½	13 +	½
34⅝	16½	Textron 1	10	85	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝—	⅛
44½	28¼	Textr pf2.08		4	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛+	⅜
34¼	19⅝	Textr pf1.40		13	26¼	26	26¼	
22	8⅜	Thiokol .30	7	44	14¼	13⅞	13⅞—	⅜
109⅞	79⅜	ThmBet 1.28	33	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞+	⅛
21⅞	9⅜	Thomin .40b	8	40	12½	11⅞	12½+	⅜
24¼	12⅝	ThompJW 1	6	20	13⅜	13½	13½	
12	6⅝	ThriftyD .37	8	32	8¼	8	8¼—	¼
28½	18½	TI Corp 1.40	7	64	23½	22⅜	22⅞—	½
39½	23	TidwatM .82	16	12	35¼	35⅛	35¼+	⅛
63¼	29½	Time In 1.90	8	20	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝+	¼
23⅞	16⅝	TimeMir .32	13	207	20⅞	19¼	20⅞+	¾
42⅞	31⅞	Timkn 1.80a	7	7	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞—	¼
25	13¼	TishRlt .40b	142	24	20	20	20	
9⅝	5½	Tobin Pkg		1	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
24⅝	12	TodShp .20p	487	8	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝—	⅛
30⅝	25⅛	ToledE 1.92	9	11	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝+	⅛
23⅞	14⅝	TonkaCp .40	11	28	21⅜	21	21 —	⅜
46	17⅝	ToolRh 1.14t	13	130	25⅞	25	25⅞+	⅞
17½	7	ToolRol .40b	9	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
69½	36⅜	TraneCo .96	13	12	49½	49	49½+	1¼
43	26	TranUn 1.44	13	20	39⅜	37⅝	38⅝+	⅜
42⅞	18	Trans W Air	6	746	23	22	22½—	⅜
29½	19⅝	TWA pf 2		3	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
15⅛	6⅝	TranWd Fin	5	27	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
17⅝	10⅞	Transam .59	10	187	13¼	13	13 —	⅛
23¼	18⅛	Tralnc 1.34e		5	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
15	8¼	Transco .43	8	15	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
40⅝	26½	Travelers 1	11	170	36⅝	35½	36⅝+	⅜
50⅝	36⅜	Travelr pf 2		3	42¼	42	42 —	1
14⅞	4⅞	TrvLdg .25e	14	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	
34¼	25½	TriCon 2.81e		25	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞—	⅜
37	26½	Tri SM 2.81e	10	15	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	
16⅛	11½	Triangin .80	8	20	14½	13⅞	14½+	⅛
21	12	TriangP .30	4	24	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝—	½
25⅞	16	Trinity .60	s 10	91	23⅝	22½	23⅛—	⅛
57⅞	16	Tropicana	34	49	35½	34⅝	35½+	⅜
34⅞	20¼	TRW In 1.04	10	106	28½	28	28⅜+	⅛
82½	56⅝	TRW pf4.50		4	63	63	63 +	⅜
89⅛	60⅛	TRW pf4.40		19	70	69¼	70 +	⅜
15½	11⅞	TucsonG .84	9	42	14½	14	14¼+	⅛
12⅝	6½	TwenCe .10e	8	54	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
25¾	11⅛	TylerCp .20	6	16	19	18⅝	19 +	¼

U

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
34½	15⅝	UAL Inc	14	698	23⅞	22⅝	23½+	¼
33½	16	UAL pf.40		188	22⅝	22¼	22¼—	¼
22⅜	15⅝	UARCO 1.10	8	3	17	17	17	
19⅝	15⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	9	13	17	16¾	16¾	
21⅛	11¾	UMC Ind .84	6	61	13⅞	13¼	13⅝—	⅜
11⅛	8⅛	Unarco .40b	6	8	10⅛	10	10 +	⅛
60½	35⅜	U Camp 1.40	17	41	58⅞	57⅝	58¼—	¾
57¾	33½	UnCarb 2.10	9	228	39¼	38⅝	39¼+	⅛
41⅞	17½	UnCom 1.33	5	49	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
10⅞	4⅞	Union Corp	13	19	8	7⅞	8	
18⅝	15½	Un Elec 1.28	11	58	16½	16¼	16⅛+	⅛
62½	55⅝	Un El pf4.50		z60	59	58	59	
49	42¾	Un El pf3.50		z10	45¼	45¼	45¼+	¼
27⅝	3⅛	Un Fidelity	4	61	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	¼
43⅞	32⅝	UnOCal 1.60	9	292	41¾	40⅝	41¾+	⅝
57¼	46⅛	UOCa pf2.50		47	54½	52¾	54½	
70½	51½	UPacCp 2.40	13	167	69¼	68⅛	69	
13¼	9½	UnPac pf.47		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
40	23	Unionam .84	10	22	29	28	28½—	⅜
16	10½	Uniroyal .70	6	516	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
106½	96¼	Unlryal pf 8		z880	100	99¼	100 +	¾
7⅞	1½	Unishops		39	2¼	2⅛	2¼—	⅛
46¼	25⅜	Unit Air 1.80	6	38	32	31⅜	32 +	¼
12⅞	6	Unit Brands	8	112	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
15½	12¼	UBrd pf1.20		6	13⅞	13¼	13⅞—	⅛
10	7⅜	UnitCp .73e		x49	8⅜	8½	8½+	⅛
15	6⅜	UnitFin Cal	5	58	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	½
31	19½	UnitGas .92	8	3	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
34⅛	28¾	Ullium 2.24	7	17	29⅞	28⅝	29¾+	⅜
9⅝	5	UnitInd .34	6	4	7	7	7	
6⅝	5	Unitin pf.42		1	6	6	6 +	¼
32⅞	10½	UnitInn 10	10	34	11⅝	11¼	11½+	¼
28⅝	16⅝	UJerBk 1.04	8	22	18½	17⅞	18	
23½	17½	UnMM 1.30	6	28	20½	20	20 —	⅜
3¼	6	Un Nucir		10	9½	9¼	9⅜	
2⅞	1¼	UnitPk Min		36	2⅝	2½	2⅝—	⅛
27⅝	12¼	UnRefng .32	6	12	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞+	⅛
44⅜	36⅛	USFIdG 2.40	10	40	37½	37	37½+	¼
39	25	USFor 6.07e		8	26⅝	25½	26⅛—	½
24⅞	16¼	US Frgt 1.40	6	93	18¼	18	18⅛	
27⅝	21⅝	USGyps 1.60	8	287	23	22¼	23 +	⅛
30⅛	23⅞	USGy pf1.80	7	19	26¼	25⅞	26 +	¾
25¼	7⅝	USHome .16	5	25	10¼	10	10¼	
21⅞	10⅝	US Ind .65	5	81	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
33½	15½	USLease .24	20	15	25⅜	25½	25½—	½
16⅛	10	US Rlty 1.36	15	7	14¼	14	14¼+	¼
23¼	12¾	US Shoe .35	7	35	14⅝	13⅞	14 —	⅜
35	26⅝	USSteel 1.60	8	304	32⅞	32	32½	
	11⅜	USTobac .76	12	184	17⅜	16⅝	17¼+	⅛
23⅝	16⅝	UnITel 1.04	12	132	20	19⅝	20	
13⅝	6⅝	Unitrode Cp	13	8	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
35	26¼	UnLeaf 1.76	7	x10	28¾	28¼	28¾	
25½	16⅛	UnivOil .12e	14	147	19⅝	19¼	19⅜—	¼
104⅞	72⅛	Upjohn .88	41	199	86⅞	85¼	85⅝—	1½
16½	10	UrisBld .20e		81	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜—	⅛
38½	25⅜	USLIFE .26	18	122	38⅝	38¼	38⅝—	⅛
14⅛	10⅞	USLInc .61e		34	13	12¾	12¾+	⅛
22⅝	16	USM stp .60	6	58	21⅜	20⅜	20⅞—	1
33⅝	26¼	USM pf2.10		1	29½	29¼	29¼—	¼
57	39⅞	Utah In .44a	31	121	54½	52⅝	53¼—	1⅛
38½	34	UtahPL 2.32	8	44	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	
31⅞	23	UV Ind 1s	6	49	30¼	30	30¼+	¼
24⅝	20¼	UV Ind pf1.26		24	23½	23¼	23¼—	¼

V

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19⅛	9⅝	Varian .05e	18	106	17	16¼	17 +	¼
20¼	10½	VCA Cp .44	7	370	11¼	10⅞	11 +	⅛
20⅜	12½	VCA pf.80		1	13	13	13 —	¼
34⅝	23⅝	Veeder 1.60	7	4	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝—	¼
15	7⅞	VendoCo .40	11	19	10⅝	10½	10½	
17	7	Venice .20b	6	43	13¾	12⅞	13⅛+	⅝
15⅝	14	VestSec .82e		x13	15⅛	15	15	
24⅛	17	Vetco Offsh	41	212	31½	29⅞	31 +	⅜
34⅛	20	VF Corp .64	12	32	24½	23⅞	24	
20	7⅛	Viacom Int	14	72	8⅝	8	8⅝+	¼
18⅛	9½	VictCmp .50	12	41	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	
23⅝	17	VaEPw 1.18	8	168	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
105½	95	VaEP pf7.72		z70	98⅞	98⅝	98¼+	¼
102½	93¼	VaEP pf7.45		z20	95¼	95¼	95¼—	¼
73½	64	VaE&P pf 5		z80	65⅛	65	65½	
19⅞	7⅛	Vornado .97t	4	10	9	8⅞	8⅞	
22½	15⅝	VSI Corp .52	8	4	18¾	18½	18¾+	¼
28½	22¼	VulMat 1.40	8	15	27¼	26½	27¼+	¾
15¾	10	VWR Un .64	7	33	14⅞	14½	14⅝+	⅛

W

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
44⅛	29¼	Wachova .76	16	7	38⅛	37⅞	38	
96⅜	63⅝	Wach pf2.20		2	81	80½	81 +	½
33⅝	21⅝	WacRl 2.44e	11	14	26½	26⅛	26½+	⅜
22⅛	15⅝	Walgreen 1	8	14	17½	17⅛	17½+	⅜
56⅛	49⅞	WlkrA 1.40a	14	3	54½	54¼	54½+	½
25⅞	14⅝	Wall Bus .45	14	28	21	20⅜	21 +	⅜
18⅜	11⅝	WallMur .60	4	3	13⅞	13⅝	13½+	¼
32	25	WalM pf1.70		3	26	25⅞	26 —	⅛
33⅛	12	Wang Labs	29	370	24½	23⅝	24⅛+	1⅛
12	4⅞	Ward Foods		17	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
20⅛	12	Warnaco .80	6	24	14⅝	14	14⅛—	⅛
16	10	WrnerCo .50	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
39⅛	10⅝	WrnCom .40	5	70	13¼	13	13¼+	¼
78	22	WrnC pf1.25		14	28	26⅛	28 +	2
54⅝	41½	WarnL .72a	26	347	44⅞	44½	44⅝	
43¼	22	Warn S 1.20	13	125	36½	35⅞	36 +	⅛
27⅛	23⅝	WashGs 1.88	6	18	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
22⅛	18⅛	WasWP 1.44	10	5	20½	20¼	20½+	¼
41⅛	16⅛	Watkin Jhns	16	3	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	
11⅛	6⅞	WayGos .60	8	5	6⅝	6⅛	6½	
6⅛	3⅛	Wean Unit		31	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
11	7½	WeanUnf pf		6	11	10⅞	11	
11⅛	7	Weathrd .40	6	12	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅜
8¼	4⅛	Webb Del E	5	39	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
17⅛	8½	WellMcL .54	5	19	10⅝	10	10 —	⅛
21⅛	12⅛	WelsMkt .58	9	17	15½	15⅛	15¼—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Welbit Corp		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
59⅛	19⅝	WellFgo .96	10	66	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅜
25⅞	18⅛	WlFM 2.12a	9	46	21	20¾	20⅞	
21⅝	9⅛	WellsRG .60	6	14	13½	13¼	13⅛+	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	WescoF .23r	5	8	12⅝	12	12⅝+	⅜
25⅛	16½	WestclTr .75	7	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
63½	58	WPP pf4.50		z20	58½	58½	58½	
30⅛	19	WtPtPep 2a	7	32	25	24⅝	24⅞—	⅛
14⅝	6⅛	WnAirL .15r	11	367	13	12	12½+	⅛
37⅛	25⅛	WnBnc 1.40	9	57	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Wn Pac Ind	11	174	10½	10	10½+	½
49½	15⅝	WnUnion 1.40	9	203	17¼	16⅝	17½+	⅛
80	61	Wn Un pf 6		1	66	66	66 —	1
99	49	WnUn pf4.60		9	51¼	51	51 —	½
110½	52	WnUn pf4.90		1	57	57	57 +	1
47⅛	31⅛	WestgEl .97	16	342	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞—	⅛
64	54	Wst E pf3.80		z20	55½	55½	55½—	⅛
36⅞	19⅝	Wstvco 1.10	12	121	35½	34⅛	35 —	⅜
31¾	21¼	Weybrg 1.28	7	1	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
77¾	44½	Weyerh .86a	15	150	70½	70⅛	70¼—	⅛
23¼	9⅛	WhelFry .40	14	51	16¼	15⅞	16¼+	⅜
21⅞	11⅛	WheelPitt St	6	7	14⅛	13⅝	14 —	⅛
53½	47½	WhelPit pf 5		z30	50	50	50 +	½
37½	23¼	Whirlpol .80	14	596	33	32	32¼—	1⅛
21⅞	11½	WhitCon .60	5	60	14⅞	14½	14½—	¼
41½	34	WhitC pfC 3		3	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
16	8⅛	White Motor	9	90	12⅛	11¾	11¾—	⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Whittaker	47	127	3	2¾	2⅞	
28⅝	14⅛	WickesCrp 1	7	251	16⅛	15¾	15⅞—	⅛
8	5⅝	WiebISt .25b	6	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
47⅛	17⅛	WillRoss .48	20	71	30⅝	29⅞	30 —	⅛
65⅛	39	Williams Co	15	867	64½	63¼	64⅛—	⅛
45½	19	Wms Co wt		244	44⅝	42⅛	44 —	⅜
57⅞	35¼	Wms C pf.89		12	57½	56	56 —	1⅛
41¾	29¼	WinnDx 1.26	16	133	36	35¼	35⅞	
48⅝	35¼	WinnDix B		5	41½	41½	41½	
27⅛	4⅛	Winnebago	14	117	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
25½	21⅞	WisEl P 1.72	10	11	25⅛	25	25 —	⅛
114¾	105⅜	WisE pf8.90		z300	108	108	108 —	½
18	16	WiscPS 1.24	9	26	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
24⅜	16¼	WitcoCh .98	7	35	20⅛	19⅜	20	
7⅛	3⅛	WolvW .05p	35	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅝	10⅛	Wometco .48	9	10	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛+	⅛
19⅝	9⅞	WoodsCp .48	6	19	13½	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
31⅞	19⅝	Wolwth 1.20	8	518	24½	23⅞	24⅛+	⅛
47½	32⅝	Wolw pf2.20		8	38	36⅞	38 +	1
7⅝	4⅝	World Arwy	17	21	6⅝	6	6⅝+	⅛
68½	57⅛	Wrigley 2.40	13	17	63⅞	63⅛	63⅞—	⅛
17⅛	10	Wurlitzr .80	7	7	11⅝	11¼	11⅛	

X

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅜	4	Wyly Corp		26	5⅛	5	5	
170	135	XeroxCp .88	41	521	144¼	143	143⅝—	2⅝
28½	15	Xtra 1.57t	6	51	22⅝	21¾	22 —	⅛

Y

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅞	9¼	YngSDr .30e	10	7	12½	12¼	12⅛	

Z

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
43½	16¼	ZaleCorp .72	9	75	21⅛	20½	21 +	⅜
35	14½	Zale pfA .80		1	16½	16½	16½	
37¼	19¼	Zapata .10e	6	94	26½	24⅝	26½+	1½
73	41½	Zapata pf2		1	51	51	51	
29¾	9	Zayre Corp	5	213	13½	12⅝	13½+	⅞
56	32⅛	ZenithR 1.52	12	65	38	37⅛	37⅝—	⅜
20⅛	10⅛	Zurn Ind .28	17	23	17½	17¼	17⅜	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Sept. 27, 1973

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
26445	Abitibi	$ 14	13⅞	13⅞	
6130	Acklands	$ 17	16⅞	17	
111	Acres Ltd	$ 13¾	13¾	13¾+	¼
400	Agnico E	515	500	515	+15
6275	Agra Ind	$ 12	11¾	11¾	
3386	Alta Gas T	$ 12⅝	12⅜	12⅜—	¼
150	Alta Nat	$ 21½	21¼	21¼+	⅜
320	Algo Cent	$ 13½	13½	13½—	¼
1300	Alliance B	$ 9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅜
100	Alminex	670	670	670	+10
8550	Atco Ind	$ 15¼	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
7860	Bank N S	$ 38⅜	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
100	Baton B	$ 9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
12447	Bell Canad	$ 41¼	40⅞	41¼	
3825	Betim	$ 17	16¾	17	
13025	Block Bros	300	285	295	— 5
59900	Bovis Cor	220	200	210	—10
4707	BP Can	$14⅝	14⅛	14½—	⅛
1300	Bralor Res	200	190	200	— 5
1700	Bramalea	485	465	485	+15
2410	Brenda M	760	750	750	—10
2100	BC Forest	$ 25½	25	25½+	½
705	BC Phone	$ 50	50	50 +	⅜
2200	Brunswk	520	505	515	— 5
2050	Budd Auto	$ 16	15⅝	15¾—	⅛
1970	Burns Fds	$ 15½	15⅛	15½	
200	Cad Dev	$ 13½	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
325	Cal Pow	$ 25½	25⅛	25½+	⅜
2600	Camflo	775	770	775	
875	Campeau	$ 8⅜	8⅛	8⅜+	⅛
750	C Pakrs C	$ 21½	21	21½+	½
8042	Can Perm	$ 20½	19¾	20½+	1
6030	C Tung	315	305	315	
1450	C Cablesy	$ 16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
15021	C Imp Bank	$ 31	30⅝	30⅝—	¼
6312	C Ind Gas	$ 8½	8	8½—	⅛
910	CIL	$ 16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	⅜
3515	Cdn Tire A	$ 54½	53⅞	53⅞—	⅛
1000	Candol Oil	$ 10	10	10 —	⅛
425	Cassiar	$ 14¼	14⅛	14¼+	⅛
4925	Celanese	$ 5½	5⅜	5⅜	
12400	Chemaloy	340	320	340	+25
968	Chieftan D	$ 12	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
4185	C Holiday I	$ 11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
350	Con Bldg	260	260	260	
5700	C Rambler	315	310	310	— 5
8938	Con Distrb	$ 25⅛	24½	25⅛+	1⅛
5625	Cons Gas	$ 15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
2400	Conwest	500	455	500	+25
2450	Craigmt	800	785	795	— 5
680	Crush Intl	$ 12¼	12¼	12¼—	¼
665	Denison	$ 39⅝	39	39⅝+	⅜
300	Dicknsn	325	325	325	+20
4782	Dofasco	$ 28⅜	28	28⅜+	¼
1265	Dom Store	$ 13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
975	Dupont	$ 30½	29	30½+	1½
31430	Dylex L A	$ 9¼	8¾	8⅞—	¼
1405	Electro Itd	$ 13	13	13	
900	Emco	$ 6⅛	6	6⅛	
2550	Falcon C	$ 14⅝	14	14¼+	¼
1998	Falcon	$ 77¼	75⅝	76⅞—	⅜
300	Fed Ind Ltd	$ 6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
300	Francana	900	900	900	
7975	Fraser	$ 24	24	24 +	¼
200	Fruehauf	$ 10½	10⅛	10⅜+	¼
400	Gen Distrb	$ 11½	11	11 —	½
1600	Gnt Masct	325	320	320	—10
7605	Gibraltar	$ 13⅞	13⅝	13¾	
200	Goodyer	$ 21¾	21	21¼+	⅜
500	Granduc	350	350	350	+ 5
10	Granisle	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
5225	GL Paper	$ 29⅜	29	29 —	⅛
100	Gr Plains	$ 28½	28½	28½+	⅜
150	Gt W Life	$ 66	63	65	+2½
10	Greyhnd	$ 18	18	18	
400	Guar Trst	$ 12	12	12	
700	Hambro C	$ 6⅛	5⅞	6 —	¼
2725	Hawker S	$ 5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
430	Hays Dna	$ 9½	9¼	9½	
8400	Houston O	345	335	340	— 5
4020	H Bay Co	$ 19¼	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
2350	Huron Eri	$ 33½	33¼	33¼+	¼
6700	IAC	$ 18⅝	18½	18⅝+	⅛
145	Indusmin	$ 9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
100	Inglis	$ 16½	16½	16½—	½
1925	Inland Gas	$ 10⅛	9⅞	10	⅛
7275	Inpr Pipe	$ 23⅞	23⅜	23½+	¼
8493	Int Mogul	$ 11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
3200	Inv Grp A	$ 9⅝	9½	9½	
1510	Jannock	$ 6¾	6⅝	6⅝	⅛
5875	Kaiser Re	365	360	360	5
4200	Kaps Tran	$ 5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
1900	Kelsey H	$ 15½	14	14	—1½
1800	Kerr Add	$ 11⅝	11⅛	11½+	½
950	Koffler	$ 7	6¾	7	¼
1739	Labatt	$ 24⅛	24⅛	24¼—	⅛
400	Lab Min	$ 44½	44	44½—	½
25	Laura Sec	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2300	Lob Co A	$ 5	495	5	
350	Lob Co B	$ 5⅛	5	5⅛	⅛
3325	Loeb M	495	485	495	5
150	Liberian	$ 12½	12¼	12½	
250	Mclan H A	$ 12⅜	12¼	12⅜	⅛
19157	MB Ltd	$ 39½	38	39	
25	M Lf Mills	$ 19	19	19	
7450	Mattgml	$ 35¼	34⅞	35¼	⅛
100	Mel Stores	$ 15	15	15	⅛
2323	Microsyst	$ 8⅛	8½	8¼	½
1765	Moore	$ 51	50⅜	51 —	¼
420	Murphy	$ 8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
310	Nat Trust	$ 21	21	21 —	¼
11955	Noranda A	$ 54	53	54	1¼
200	Orchan	500	500	500	15
3530	OSF Ind	$ 8⅝	8	8⅝	¼
5543	Oshawa A	$ 8	7⅞	8	
900	Pamour	535	535	535	15
1640	PanCan P	$ 14⅛	13¾	14⅛	⅜
775	Patino N V	$ 22¼	22¼	22¼	¼
3210	Pembin A	400	395	400	5
2000	Pembin B	395	375	390	
4270	Pine Point	$ 35½	35¼	35½	½
7979	Placer	$ 30¼	30	30 —	½
2703	Rapid Dia	$ 6½	6¼	6½	
900	Rayrock	130	100	103	6
357	Redpath I	$ 26	25¾	26	
150	Reed Osir A	$ 10½	10½	10½	
700	Reichhold	$ 17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	⅜
100	Rothman	$ 14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
200	Scotts	$ 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	⅛
9131	Shell Can	$ 19⅝	19¼	19⅝—	⅛
4285	Sherritt	$ 16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
2570	Siebens	$ 14⅝	14½	14⅝	⅛
21100	Simpsons	$ 9	8⅞	9	
2585	Simpson S	$ 13⅛	13	13	
250	Slater Stl	$ 10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	⅛
270	Slat W Can	$ 10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
2100	Southam	$ 30	29½	29½—	⅛
500	St Brodcst	$ 10⅜	10½	10½	⅛
12501	Stelco	$ 31⅞	31	31⅞	⅛
3375	Steep R	157	148	150	— 5
11925	Sundale O	$ 10	980	10	— ⅛
9950	Tara	$ 11⅛	11¼	11⅛—	⅛
315	Teck Cor A	425	425	425	—10
212	Teck Cor B	370	370	370	
700	Texaco	$ 59½	58½	59⅛	⅛
5455	Thom Nes	$ 13	13	13	
4300	Tor Dm Bk	$ 35⅜	35⅛	35½	⅛
6225	Traders A	$ 19⅛	19	19 —	⅛
2023	Tr Can PL	$ 32⅛	31⅞	31⅞—	⅛
2920	Trans Mt	$ 17⅛	17	17⅛—	⅛
2000	U Keno	515	500	500	—25
3632	U Siscoe	725	650	720	
310	Un Carbid	$ 17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
8976	Un Gas	$ 10½	10⅛	10⅜	⅛
200	Union Oil	$ 16½	16	16½	⅛
7550	Upp Can	290	275	90	28
200	Van Der	$ 9½	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
1100	Voyager P	400	395	400	
2899	Weldwod	$ 18	17½	17½—	½
100	Wstburne	$ 11⅝	11¼	11¼—	⅛
250	W Cdn Seed	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3950	West Mine	310	305	310	5
1500	W Realty	$ 7⅝	7½	7⅝	⅛
1005	Weston	$ 18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
600	White Pas	$ 10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	⅛
2140	Woodwd A	$ 22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
6381	Yk Bear	495	475	480	

Total sales 3,264,559 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
16720	Algoma	$ 20	19⅞	20 +	⅜
240	Asbestos	$ 18¼	18	18	
4855	Bank Mont	$ 18⅜	18⅛	18¼+	¼
150	Bombard	360	360	360	— 5
725	CAE Ind	$ 10	10	10	
430	Can Cement	$ 13½	13⅛	13½—	⅜
2100	Cdn Indust	$ 16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
2741	Con Bath	$ 29	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
1900	Dom Bridges	$ 39	38½	38½—	⅜
2500	Dom Text	$ 9	8⅞	8⅞	⅛
5600	Fncl Col	$ 7½	7	7½+	⅛
2130	Imasco	$ 29⅞	29½	29⅞—	⅛
800	Ivaco	$ 11¾	11¾	11¾	
150	Laur Fin	$ 11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
1675	Molson A	$ 23½	23¼	23¼—	¼
300	Molson B	$ 23	23	23	
200	Phoenix C	340	335	340	+15
7975	Power Cp	$ 12¼	11⅞	12 —	⅜
64528	Price Co	$ 18⅜	17⅞	18 —	⅛
20715	Rolland A	$ 10¼	9½	10 +	⅜
3890	Royal Bank	$ 37⅛	37¼	37¼+	⅛
4091	Royal Trust	$ 26⅛	25½	26⅛+	⅜
2400	Steinberg A	$ 22½	22½	22½—	⅛
1000	Trizec	$ 70	70	70	+10
635	Zellers	$ 15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛

Total sales 1,197,482 shares

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Anglo-Am 7½-87..	89	90
Amax 8-76	99¼	103¼
Amax 8¼-86	100	101
ASEA 8½-86	98	99
Ashland 8-87	95¼	96¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	95½	96¼
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	97¼	98¼
Barclay 8¼-86	98½	99½
Beecham 8¼-86	96¼	97¼
BICC 7¾-87	92	93
Borregaard 8¾-86	98½	99½
CN PTT 8-86	95	96
Carlsberg 8¾-86	99½	100½
Carrier 8-87	95	96
C. Lafarge 8¼-86	100	101
Com Union	98½	99½
Cons. Food 7½-91	90½	91½
Cont Oil 7-80	91¼	92¼
Conoco 8-86	95½	96½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	95½	96½
Copen Ccun 7¾-87	90½	91½
Copen Tel 8½-86	96¼	97¼
Corning 8½-86	101	102
Cut Ham 8-87	95	96
Denmark 9-82	102¾	103¾
Denmark 7½-88	90	91
Dow Cor 8½-86	100¼	101¼
Dupont 7½-78	97¼	98¼
E.D.F. 8¼-86	99½	100½
E.I.B. 7½-90	92	93
Esso 7½-76	97	98
Esso 8-86 Nov	98	99
Escom 8½-85	95½	96½
FinMtgBk 8½-86	96¾	97¾
First Chic 7-80	91⅛	92⅛
Ford 8-81	99	100
Gen Cable 8¼-87	96	97
GenMills 8-86	95¾	96¾
GenMot 8¼-76	100¼	101¼
GenMot 8⅜-86	103⅜	104⅜
G.H.H. 7¾-88	91½	92½
Granges 8½-89	97	98
GTE 8½-86	97¼	98¼
Guar Foy 8-87	93	94
Haas 8-73	97¼	98¼
Haas 8½-86	101½	102½
Hambros 7¾-87	93½	94½
Helsinki 8¾-86	99½	100½
Hill Samuel 8½-86	98⅛	99⅛
Iceland 8-87	90¼	91¼
I.C.I. 7½-92	91¼	92¼
I.N.I. 8-87	89⅞	90⅞
Ireland 8¼-89	92⅛	93⅛
I.S.E. 8¼-86	97	98
Intl Util 8¼-82	97	98
Kimberley 8½-86	101	102
Klein Ben 8¼-87	97	98
Lyons 8¾-86	99	100
Mafina 4½-88	97½	99
Metro Est 8½-86	98¼	99¼
Monsanto 8⅜-85	102½	103½
Moon? Isa 8¾-86	98½	99½
Newfoundld 8½-86	99	100
Nickel (Le) 9-85	100½	101½
NorgKomBk 7½-8	91½	92½
Ontario 8¼-86	99½	100½
Oslo 8¼-86	96½	97½
Otis Elv 8⅜-85	102¾	103¾
OwensCorn 9-86	104	105
Pac. Light 8-88	95½	96½
Pakarna 8¾-86	98	99
Pennwalt 8-86	94¾	95¾
Petronor 8½-86	96¼	97¼
PhilMorris 8-78	100½	101½
PhilMorris 8½-86	101½	102½
Plessey 8½-86	95½	96½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	90½	91½
Queensld 8½-86	97¼	98¼
Ralston 7½-87	92¾	93¾
Rank 8¾-86	99¾	100¾
Richardson 8¾-85	102	103
S.A.S. 8-88	95	96
Scott 8¾-86	101½	102½
Shell 8-86	97¼	98¼
Shell 7½-87	92½	93½
St. Ind. 8½-88	100½	101½
Sth Africa 8-87	89¾	90¾
Sybron 8-87	93½	94½
Tenneco 7¾-87	91½	92½
Textron 7¾-87	91¾	92¾
Transamer 8½-86	95½	96½
Transocean 8-86	95¾	96¾
Transocean 8-84	97½	98½
Transocean 7¾-87	92	93
T.R.W. 8¾-86	99¼	100¼
Union Oil 7-79	92¼	93¼
Union Oil 7½-87	92½	93½
Utah 8-87	93½	94½
Volvo 8-87	94	95
Wellcome 8¼-87	95½	96½
Will Glyn 8¼-87	97¼	98¼
Alusuisse 4½-87	93	95
Am Tob 5¼-88	104	105½
Ashland 5-88	92	93½
Beatrice 4½-92	99	100½
Borden 5-92	88½	90
BroadHale 4¾-87	92½	94
Carnation 4-88	90	91½
Chevron 5-82	113½	115
Chrysler 4¾-88	64½	66
Chrysler 5-88	72½	74
Cont Tel 5½-88	98½	100
Cumminsin 6¼-86	102½	104
Dart Ind 4¾-87	101½	103
EastKodak 4½-88	140	141½
Econ Lab 4½-87	109	110½
Fedders 5-92	67½	71
Firestone 5-88	87	90½
Ford 6-85	102½	103½
Ford 5-88	88½	90
GenElec 4¼-85	105½	107
GenElec 4¼-87	97½	99
Gen Foods 4½-82	84½	86
Gillette 4¾-87	102½	104
Halliburt 4½-87	139	140½
Honeywell 6-86	107	108½
ITT 4½-87	85	86½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	89½	91
Masco 4½-88	94	95½
Mass Mut 6¾-87	81½	83½
McDerm 4¾-87	124	125½
Miles 4¾-93	94½	96
Morgan JP 4¼-87	129	131
Motorola 4½-83	154½	156
Murphy Oil 5-89	142½	144
Nabisco 5¾-88	99	100½
Owens Ill 4½-87	96	97
PanAm 5¼-88	60½	62
Penney JC 4½-87	103	104½
Phil-Lamp 4¾-83	128	129½
Ranic 4¼-93	87½	89
R.C.A. 5-88	84	85½
Revlon 4⅜-87	99	100
Sperry 4¼-88	106½	108
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	98	99½
Texaco 4½-88	86½	88
UnCarb 4½-82	91½	93
WarnLam 4½-87	104½	106
Warn Lam 4¼-88	94½	95½

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Addressog 4½-88	64	65½
Amexco 4¼-87	118	119½
Amoco 5½-84	117	118½

Bondtrade—Index
(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	97.21	91.54	125.95
Previous	97.20	91.52	126.25

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-33

Am Bdcst, AmMet Clx, A MetCtx pf, AtlRch 3pf, Bulova Wat, Capit Mtg, Cater Trac, ChesCp Va, Comw Oil pf, Crown Zell, Cyprus Min, Dow Chem, Emery Air, FedNat Mtg, Gen A Tran, GnATrn pf, Getty Oil, GtNorIron, KaisrAl 66pf, Longs Drug, Manuf Han, Marathn Oil, Marlennan, Mead Corp, Mesta Mach, Rubbermd, Ryder Sys, StRegis Pap, SanFe Intl, Signal Co, Signl 2.20pf, Signal 1pf, USLIFE Cp

NEW LOWS-5

Atlas Corp, Avon Prod, Bec Crk, Hack Watr, Retail Cred

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell $140 million to $1.79 billion in the week ended Sept. 19, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday. This was $373 million more than the figure for Eurodollar borrowings in the comparable week a year ago.

Japan Export Prices

TOKYO, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—Japan's export price index (based on 1970 equals 100) stood at 107.2 in August, up 1.6 percent from July and 9.8 percent from a year earlier, the Bank of Japan said today. The import price index, which has the same base, was 119.9, up 3 percent from July and 27.4 percent from a year earlier.

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25⅝	12¼	AAR Cp .92e	11	26	15¾	15	15½	+ ½
12⅝	5½	AAVCos .20	5	24	7	6½	7	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Acme Hamil	187		1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
38	3⅝	Action Ind	7	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Adam Russl	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6½	1⅞	ADM. Indust		4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
69⅝	10¼	Admiralty .50	7	2	18	18	18	
17½	7½	Adobe Corp	21	84	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅝
5¼	2¼	A&EPlast P	5	30	3	2⅞	2	
2⅝	1¼	Aerodex Inc		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
7½	3⅝	AeroFlo .08r	7	8	5	5	5	
4⅝	1⅞	Aeronca Inc		15	2½	2	2	
3⅝	1⅝	Aerosol	18	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	4	AffilCap .39f	4		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10⅞	4¾	Affil Hsp .20	12	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	Aiken Ind		4	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
12	7¼	Airborn Frt	17	33	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
61⅛	6⅜	Airpax .45i	8	25	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
3.60	139⅛	Airwick .16	32	3	23	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	12¾	AlascMag .60	11	1	16⅛	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
85	35	Alaska P 4.50		230	33⅝	33½	33½	+ ⅛
13⅝	13½	Alen Wood	6	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	4⅝	Alaska Airl		15	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	Ala Waldn		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅛	6⅜	Alcolac .05e	12	4	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
17	7⅜	Allegny Airl	13	40	9⅝	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅛	Allegp wtO		1	6	6	6	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Allen Cp wt		1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
13⅜	6⅜	AllenTR .77f	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4⅛	1⅜	Allied Art	3	32	3½	3	3	
26½	17⅛	AlldThr 1.14	6	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	4	Allamil Cp	5	29	4	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅜	Altec Corp		7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1¼	½	Altec Cp wt		3	9-16	9-16	9-16	
3⅝	2½	Altec Cp pf		2	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
83⅝	7⅝	AlumSpc .44	9	1	10½	10½	10½	
6⅞	2⅜	Amco Ind	77	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	—
12	5	AmesLL wt		269	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	1¾	Am Agronics		24	3	2⅞	2⅞	
14	8	AmBittr .50	5	12	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
24½	14⅝	AmBusP .28	22	21	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ½
3½	⅞	ACemMtg wt		9	1⅜	1	1	— ⅛
30⅝	24⅝	AFltch 2.74e	9	18	28⅝	28½	28½	
3	2	AmFltch wt		7	2	2	2	
34½	10	A Garp .06e	10	3	15⅜	13⅝	15⅜	+ ⅛
6	4	Am Int Pict	5	1	4¼	4½	4¼	
20⅝	6½	Alsrwall .26e	7	14	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
9	4⅜	AMalzeA .32	7	18	7	7	7	
9	6½	AMalzeB .33	7	2	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
44⅛	36⅜	Am Mf 1.87e	6	2	45⅜	42¼	42⅝	— ½
14	7⅜	AmMot .10e	8	58	10¼	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
38¾	31½	A Petrf 1.10	12	15	37	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
3.80	6⅜	A Plan 2.50f	10	4	8	7¾	8	
21	9¾	A RIFT 1.72e	17	18	10¾	10¼	10¾	
2¼	1¼	AmRityT wt		12	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
6¼	4¼	Am Recreat	7	49	6½	6⅜	6½	
8½	6⅜	ASafeE .46t	5	109	9¾	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
4½	3¾	A Tech .88e		1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
26⅝	7¾	AmTrain .5r	17	13	14⅜	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
15½	5	Bio Dynam	17	95	14⅜	13⅜	14⅛	+ ⅛
50⅞	6	Biswings .60		6	2	2	2	
4⅛	2¾	Blount .68		4	1	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Angio C .10e	13	33	2	1⅞	2	
84½	6⅛	Anthony Ind		4	1	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
2	1	AO Indust	10	14	1⅛	1	1	
4	1¾	Applid. Data	27	5	2⅝	2½	2½	
30½	20½	Aquil Ca .30	20	102	22¼	20	20¼	
2¼	⅞	Argus Inc		22	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
23¾	12⅝	ArlzCol .08e	13	9	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
12¾	9	ArzCol pf.48		12	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
28	19¼	ArkLtGs 1.20	9	150	25¼	25½	25⅝	— 1¼
16⅜	10¼	Armac Enf	7	32	15⅜	14⅝	14⅞	
16⅝	6⅜	Armin Cp	8	59	15¾	14½	15½	
16¾	5¼	Arrow Elect	5	16	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
18¼	8	Asamera .80f	7	73	13	13	13	— ⅛
15⅜	8	AsamgeraO	25	72	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
14¼	9¾	AshOil Can	15	1	13¼	12¾	12¾	
12½	7¼	Aspro .46b	6	7	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1¾	AssdFd .05p		1	2	2	2	
24⅝	5½	AstdM 2.10e		23	6⅝	6¼	6½	
10½	4⅜	Atalanta Cp	6	4	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
2	1	Atco Ind	12	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	2¾	AtlcoMtg wt		10	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
34½	10⅛	AtlCMI 1.45e	10	48	31½	31	31	— ⅛
1½	13-16	Atlas Cp wt		5	15-16	⅞	15-16	+ 1-16
32⅞	7½	Ausatlnc .10	31	4	27	27	27	
26⅝	11	Austral Oil	22	494	19⅜	18⅝	19⅛	+ 2⅛
9¼	4	Auto Ridg	5	18	4¾	4½	4½	+ ⅛
2½	1	Autmat Rad	6	4	4¾	4½	4½	
6¾	4⅜	AutmSvc .20	6	24	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
8	3½	AVC Corp	9	3	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
9¾	4	AVEMC .14	8	18	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
40¾	32½	Avondale 1a	10	7	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
20⅜	16½	AVX Corp	13	3	17½	17¼	17½	— ¼

B

6⅜	5	BaldSec .31e		12	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
18⅜	14⅛	BanFd 1.45a		11	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
4½	1⅜	BangPun wt		41	2½	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
18	8	BanstrCtl Lt	13	99	28⅜	27½	28⅛	+ ⅛
31	9⅝	Bankr U.20e	23	13	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
7⅜	3	Banner .02e	8	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
5¾	3⅜	Barbra Lyn	7	4	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
9½	3½	Barnes Eng		5	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Barnwel Ind	36	28	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ⅛
12⅛	4⅝	Barry R .42i	7	12	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
12⅞	6⅛	BarryWr .32	7	6	7½	7	7	— ⅛
33⅜	14¾	Bartell Med	7	5	11½	11	11½	
5¾	3⅜	Barth Sp .27	7	18	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅛	2¾	Bartons Cdy	21	1	3	3	3	
3½	1	Baruch Fost		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7½	3⅜	Barwick ET	6	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	BasinPet CO	15	37	4½	4½	4½	
13⅜	9⅛	BayrktU .87e		16	11¼	10¾	10¾	— ¼
4	1⅛	Bhaviori RL	10	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅝	2⅛	Bell Ind .08	6	28	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	20¾	BenSM 2.75e	9	58	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	BenStMg wt		53	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
6½	3⅜	Benrus Crp	9	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	4½	Berg En .44f	6	21	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
1	⅜	BergRit .57e		1	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
1	⅜	BergRit wt		9	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
7¾	3⅛	Bety Brums	31	1	3½	3⅛	3½	
17	11½	Brg B pf7.75		6	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅝	BernzOmat	12	25	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
8½	5¼	Bertea Corp	7	4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
10⅛	6½	BervenC .10	9	3	9-16	9-16	9-16	
4⅜	2½	Bethl Cp pf		2	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
83⅜	7¾	AlumSpc .44	9	1	10½	10½	10½	
6⅞	2⅜	Amco Ind	77	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	—
12	5	AHessLL wt		269	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	1¾	Am Agronics		24	3	2⅞	2⅞	
14	8	AmBittr .50	5	12	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
24½	14⅝	AmBusP .28	22	21	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ½
3½	⅞	ACemMtg wt		9	1⅜	1	1	— ⅛
30⅝	24⅝	AFltch 2.74e	9	18	28⅝	28½	28½	
3	2	AmFltch wt		7	2	2	2	
34½	10	A GarP .06e	10	3	15⅜	13⅝	15⅜	+ ⅛
6	4	Am Int Pict	5	1	4¼	4½	4¼	
20⅝	6½	Alsrwall .26e	7	14	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
9	4⅜	AMalzeA .33	7	18	7	7	7	
9	6½	AMalzeB .33	7	2	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
44⅛	36⅜	Am Mf 1.87e	6	2	45⅜	42¼	42⅝	— ½
14	7⅜	AmMot .10e	8	58	10¼	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
38¾	31½	A Petrf 1.10	12	15	37	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
3.80	6⅜	A Plan 2.50f	10	4	8	7¾	8	
21	9¾	A RIFT 1.72e	17	18	10¾	10¼	10¾	
2¼	1¼	AmRityT wt		12	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
6¼	4¼	Am Recreat	7	49	6½	6⅜	6½	
8½	6⅜	ASafeE .46t	5	109	9¾	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
4½	3¾	A Tech .88e		1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
26⅝	7¾	AmTrain .5r	17	13	14⅜	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
15½	5	Bio Dynam	17	95	14⅜	13⅜	14⅛	+ ⅛
50⅞	6	Biswings .60		6	2	2	2	
4⅛	2¾	Blount .68		4	1	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Angio C .10e	13	33	2	1⅞	2	
84½	6⅛	Anthony Ind		4	1	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
2	1	AO Indust	10	14	1⅛	1	1	
4	1¾	Applid. Data	27	5	2⅝	2½	2½	
30½	20¼	Aquil Ca .30	20	102	22¼	20	20¼	
2¼	⅞	Argus Inc		22	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
23¾	12⅝	ArzCol .08e	13	9	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
12¾	9	ArzCol pf.48		12	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
28	19¼	ArkLtGs 1.20	9	150	25¼	25½	25⅝	— 1¼
16⅜	10¼	Armac Enf	7	32	15⅜	14⅝	14⅞	
16⅝	6⅜	Armin Cp	8	59	15¾	14½	15½	
16¾	5¼	Arrow Elect	5	16	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
18¼	8	Asamera .80f	7	73	13	13	13	— ⅛
15⅜	8	AsamgeraO	25	72	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
14¼	9¾	AshOil Can	15	1	13¼	12¾	12¾	
12½	7¼	Aspro .46b	6	7	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1¾	AssdFd .05p		1	2	2	2	
24⅝	5½	AstdM 2.10e		23	6⅝	6¼	6½	
10½	4⅜	Atalanta Cp	6	4	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
2	1	Atco Ind	12	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	2¾	AlicoMtg wt		10	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
34½	10⅛	AtlCMI 1.45e	10	48	31½	31	31	— ⅛
1½	13-16	Atlas Cp wt		5	15-16	⅞	15-16	+ 1-16
32⅞	7½	Ausatlnc .10	31	4	27	27	27	
26⅝	11	Austral Oil	22	494	19⅜	18⅝	19⅛	+ 2⅛
9¼	4	Auto Ridg	5	18	4¾	4½	4½	+ ⅛
2½	1	Autmat Rad	6	4	4¾	4½	4½	
6¾	4⅜	AutmSvc .20	6	24	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
8	3½	AVC Corp	9	3	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
9¾	4	AVEMC .14	8	18	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
40¾	32½	Avondale 1a	10	7	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
20⅜	16½	AVX Corp	13	3	17½	17¼	17½	— ¼

C

8⅞	3¼	Cabicom Cp		9	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
83⅛	6½	Cagles In A	8	70	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	
19⅛	7⅜	Caldor .13a	7	21	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
14½	5¾	Calcomp	81	97	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
24½	15⅜	Cal PrfCm 1	9	5	15⅜	15¾	15⅜	
4⅝	2¾	Calvert Exp	21	2	3⅜	4	4	+ ⅛
93⅜	5⅝	Camcoln .05		86	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
8	5 1-16	CampChib	14	40	7	6 15-16	7	— 1-16
13¾	8¼	Campin .30b	4	7	11	11	11	— ⅛
4⅝	2¾	CdnExp GO	49	10	3½	3⅜	3½	+ 1-16
11	5 9-16	Cdn Homstd	89	3	9 3-16	8 1-16	8 1-16	
98	57⅛	CdnJvin .20f	121	163	16	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	CdnMor .10e	15	9	4	4	4	
15⅜	7⅛	Cdn Marwtl	36	28	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ⅛
12⅛	4⅝	Cdn Marwtl		7	5 13-16	5 13-16	5 13-16	+ 1-16
15⅜	7⅝	Cdn Occident	14	4	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
88⅜	41	Cdn SoprOil	62	2	57⅛	54	54	— ½
4⅜	1⅜	Canverl Ind		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3¼	1⅛	Canoga Ind	7	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	1½	CapitlFd .12	8	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	6⅜	Cap Ind .25e	9	6	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
27½	8⅜	Carnation .30		6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
100	79½	Carwin .35	25	24	84¼	83¾	83¾	— 1
15⅝	7⅜	CarPlst .84b	6	7	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Carr wt		14	5¾	5½	5⅝	
21¼	10⅞	Castle AM 1	4	6	22	21	22	+ 1
3¼	1⅜	Castleton In	29	26	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
28½	20	Casthed .80f	19	5	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	6¼	Cavitron Cp	38	6	11½	11	11¼	— ⅛
4½	1⅜	CelluCraft		5	2	2	2	
49⅝	43¼	CenN pf3.50		390	46	43½	44	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	CentSec .09e		35	5¾	5¾	5¾	
6⅞	3⅝	Centfnd .11r	5	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	
15⅝	7⅝	Centvil Coal	4	12	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅛
6⅜	3	Cerfitted Cp	6	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
2⅜	1	Certron Cp	27	83	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
9½	5¼	ChadMill .48	5	2	6⅜	6	6	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅜	ChampH .02	16	585	3	3	3	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Chartr Med	17	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	3⅜	ChmElco .20	8	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
37⅛	23¾	ChlRiv 1.80a	7	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
11¾	3⅜	Chicuni .51t	11	5	6½	6½	6½	
20¼	9	Child World	19	6	14⅞	14¾	14⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	6⅜	Chior C .44a	7	2	8½	8⅜	8½	
4⅝	1⅜	Christian Ca	6	16	3⅜	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
19⅜	12⅝	CICorp 1.56a		10	17½	17	17	
4⅝	1¼	ClMtgGr wt		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅝	2⅜	Cinema S Ld		2	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
2	⅞	Cinerama		42	1½	1	1	
26½	10⅜	Circle K .26	12	26	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	12¾	CitMtg 1.75e	9	13	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	CitzNtnl wt		37	2	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
9⅜	7	CityGasPI .50	6	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
90⅝	64	CK Petrolm	21	77	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Clark Cons	14	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
17⅝	8⅜	Clark Gr .30	6	6	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	8⅜	Clarkson Ind	10	10	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
98½	36	Clevosun	6	3	64⅜	62⅜	64⅜	+ 1⅛
7½	3½	Clausng .32a	5	3	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
81⅜	44	Clopay .05r	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅜	2½	CMI Corp	68	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
43½	14	CMI Inv wt		17	17⅜	16½	16⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	4½	Coachmn In	3	17	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅜	Coastmen	13	3	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
29¼	11	Coff Mat .56	15	8	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
4½	2	Cohen Hatfld	7	3	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Cohu In .15a	9	13	5	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅜	2	Coil Intl	7	49	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	7⅛	Colz Nat .48	8	3	16	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅜
38	13	Coleman .44	9	106	14½	14	14⅛	
11⅜	2¾	Col Comml .20		3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
25⅜	10⅛	ColwellC .28	8	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
13½	7	ColwMtg wt		24	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
44	15	Comb Com.	18	48	26	25½	26	
27⅝	14⅜	Chbsuis Eq	22	48	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35	25	Cominco f .7	21	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
21¼	8⅝	ComMAll .27	9	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅜	CmlMet .40b	6	10	14⅜	13½	14⅜	+ 1
9	2⅜	Commodor	7	9	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	
7⅞	2¾	ComHlth Cp	9	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	5¼	ComPsyc Ct	15	50	11⅜	11	11⅜	— ⅛
28⅞	2.40a	Com PS 1.92	7	7	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	3½	Compac Cp	12	4	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
12⅜	7⅜	Compoin .32	5	6	8	8	8	
32⅜	17¼	*Compugrp*	16	85	27⅞	26⅞	27⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Comput Ee	13	1	2	2	2	
3½	1½	Comput Inst		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	1⅜	Comput Inv		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	2¾	Cmput Mch		1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
16½	9⅝	Conche .16e	6	11	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Concrd Fab	26	1	2½	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	2½	Condec Crp		24	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
5¾	2⅜	Con Oil Gas		191	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
14⅞	8¼	Cons Ref .20	7	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
11¼	7	Consyne Cp	17	60	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Cont Mater	9	12	1⅞	1¼	1⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Cont Tel wt		33	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
14¼	9	Cook Elc .32	12	1	13¾	13¼	13¾	— ⅛
26	14⅜	Cook In .48	2	39	22¾	22¼	22½	— ⅜
14⅜	4⅜	Cordon Intl	15	61	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
27¼	13¼	Core Labs	16	26	14	13⅞	16	+ ⅜
1½	½	CotlCorp wt		4	¾	¾	¾	
5⅞	2	Cousins wt		1	7	7	7	— ⅛
8⅜	5	CramrE .21f	11	7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
9½	4	Creativ Mgt	7	1	7	7	7	
20⅝	15¼	CreolP 2.28a	10	24	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+ ½
23¼	17¼	Cromptn 1	7	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
99	49½	Cross AT .42	27	6	68	67¼	68	— ⅛
12½	7⅜	CrowlyM .40	3	1	9	9	9	
23⅝	13½	CwnCP 1.18f	11	19	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
16	6½	Crystal Oil	27	176	15	13½	15	+ 1
17⅜	10⅜	CSECorp .40	4	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	5¼	Cubic Cp .20	13	11	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Curtis Math		1	3	3	3	
18⅜	6½	Cutler-H .20p		26	7⅜	7½	7¾	
17½	10⅜	CW *Transpr*	5	1	12	12	12	— ⅛

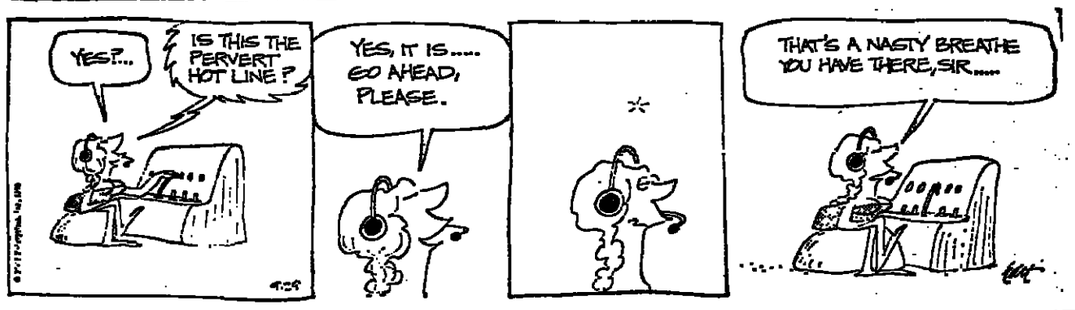
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6⅝	5	Damon .20p	5	2

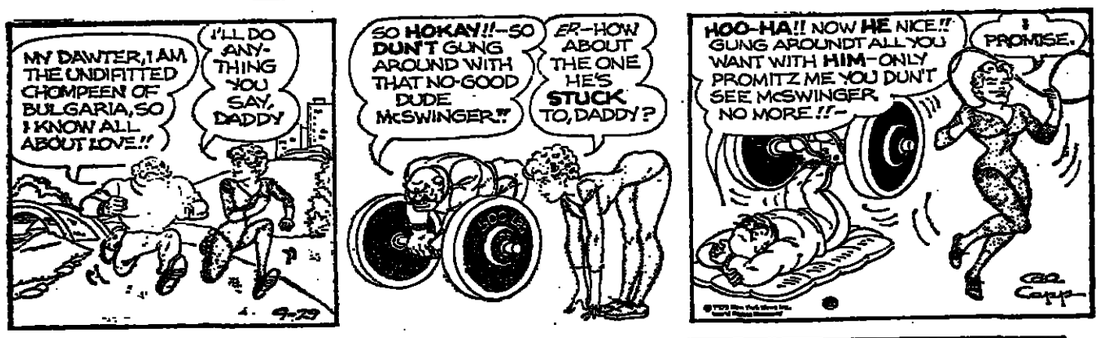
PEANUTS



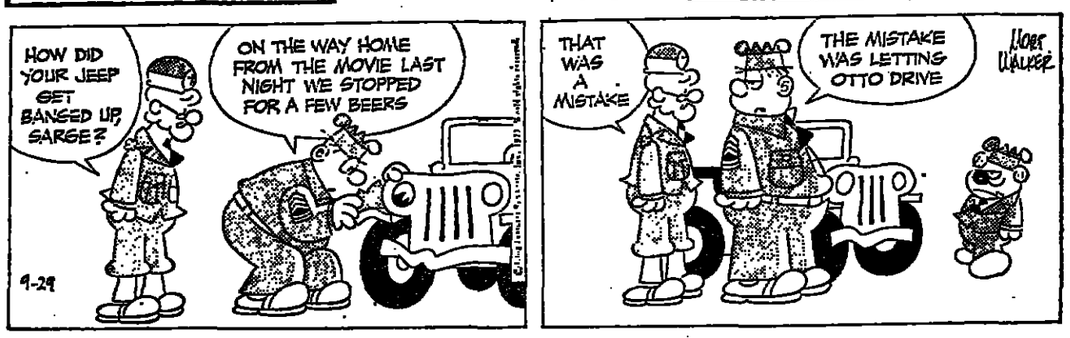
B.C.



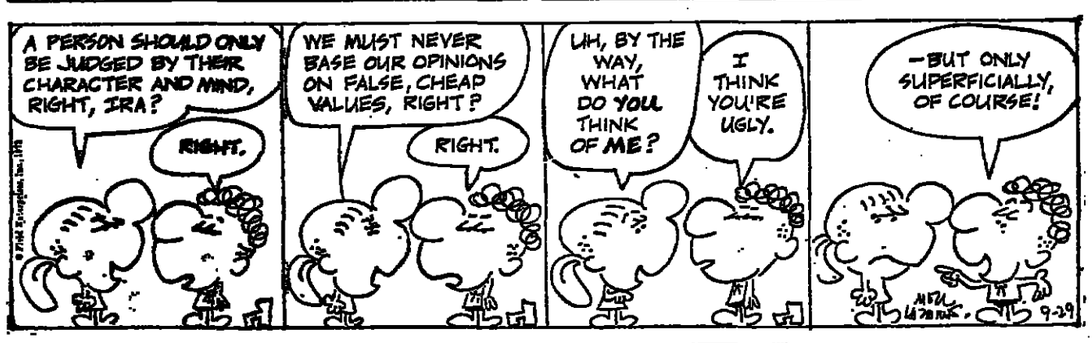
LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



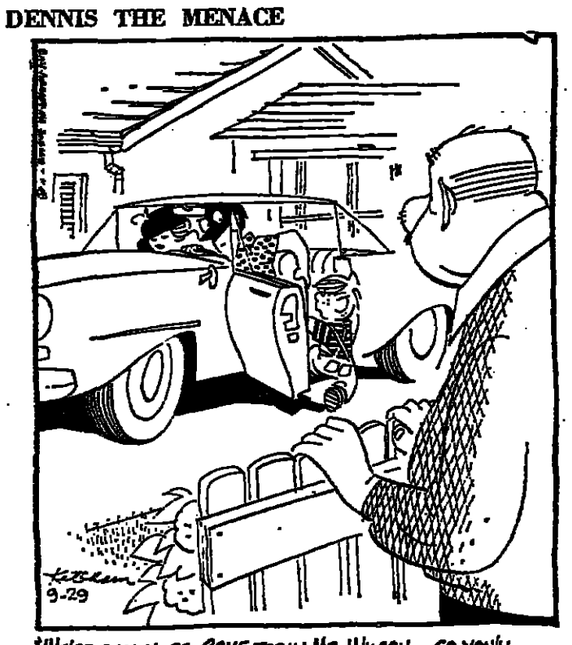
RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ENCAP

RUTTE

EVITLY

TEGOTH



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LURID GAVEL ACTING PAGODA

Answers: *This horse appears to have some connection with electricity*—A PLUG

BOOKS

THE LIVING PRESIDENCY

By Emmet John Hughes. 312 pp. Coward, McCann & Geoghegan. $10.50.

Reviewed by Herbert S. Parmet

HAVING previously portrayed the character of one President, Emmet John Hughes now contemplates how personal style can infuse the most original creation of the Founding Fathers with life and leadership. What results is a discussion that is both perceptive and timely. Not only is that topic under much current agitation, but 1976 will mark—in addition to our bicentennial—the 100th anniversary of a significant challenge to the durability of the American presidency. Hardly more than one decade after Appomattox, it suddenly seemed difficult to select a chief executive without further bloodshed.

The fight that began in 1876 (and was not settled until virtually the eve of the inauguration) revealed much about the recent past. It also helped to condition Washington for a new phase in the relationship between the White House and Capitol Hill. Lincoln's expedient use of forbidden powers had unleashed congressional animosities that exacerbated the opposition to presidential Reconstruction. Deepening the hostility—and checking presidential authority for a long time to come—were the experiences under the embattled administration of Andrew Johnson and the scandalous Grant era that followed. The Gilded Age, the years of the "great barbecue," featured post-war economic expansion that created bundles of easy money for instant millionaires. Hardly any level of American government escaped contamination. As both major parties prepared for the showdown in 1876, neither camp could risk nominating a tainted candidate.

The Republicans chose a three-term governor from Ohio, Rutherford B. Hayes. Matching his reputation for honesty, the Democrats selected a governor of New York (and nemesis of the Tweed Ring), Samuel J. Tilden. That didn't keep the sudden competition for virtue from producing an election with results that were so irregular, so blatantly manipulated in key Southern states still under Yankee rule that an Electoral Commission was created to decide the legitimate winner. Ratifying a predetermined bargain, a straight partisan vote settled the issue and gave Hayes his "stolen" presidency. The pious puritan promised to serve just one term, and that proved to be too long. Thus, the office descended to virtual impotence until the advent of Teddy Roosevelt.

Dwarfing all the efforts of T.R. and Wilson, the New Deal built the modern monster. Liberals frustrated by congressional conservatism counted upon presidential strength for progress. As recently as 1956, it should be recalled, the Americans for Democratic Action opposed the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket by complaining about "the weakening of the office of the presidency, and the inadequacy of the present Vice-President." With the discovery that White House power could be used in nefarious ways—and with its former champions having become alarmed at what they helped to create—Mr. Hughes has provided a well-reasoned and gracefully written reminder of what the presidency is all about.

Those ready to emasculate the occupants of the Oval Office will be disappointed. Mr. Hughes warns that over-reaction and the imposition of crippling impediments poses the greatest danger. He recalls Lord Bryce's observation that "historical development" is wiser than the wisest man" and contends that "there could be no more drastic remaking of this slack but deliberate design of the presidency than any effort to chisel its limits into statutory stone."

The mystique of the presidency provides endless opportunity for the ingredients of leadership. Every act molds public perception of the man at the top, whether he would rather sleep (Coolidge) or appear indifferent (Hoover). The components of success are numerous. That includes the quality of the staff that he installs in the White House, which Hughes contends "almost always suggested a good deal about his personal taste and habits."

If he chooses "secrecy as a pervasive policy," he flirts with undermining the whole executive branch. "The price is paid, sooner or later, in political currency of several kinds," we are reminded. "It invariably narrows the area for responsible public discussion and debate, and for this, the President ultimately may suffer more than his critics."

While Mr. Hughes trusts the adequacy of the built-in checks and balances, he does suggest the possibility of four institutional changes: guarding against a large military force that may be used primarily to serve presidential purposes through clear congressional control of selective service; formal liaison between the White House and congressional leaders during the deliberation of significant foreign-policy decisions; submission to the Congress of any executive agreement of a military nature with foreign nations; and returning the State Department to its traditional role in the forming of foreign policy.

Most important—and above any arbitrial restrictions—is the integrity of the President. "At its fullest," Mr. Hughes argues, "this means a silent but steely commitment that conveys to all the citizenry these pledges: to prick their conscience in times of repose, to spur their sacrifice in times of stress, and to honor their intelligence always." It all rests upon the collective will, in addition, of both the people and the Congress—for there is little reason to trust more to legislation.

Mr. Hughes, alarmed that current disillusionment and outright revulsion may force an overreaction, has contributed the most thoughtful book on the subject since George Reedy's "Twilight of the Presidency."

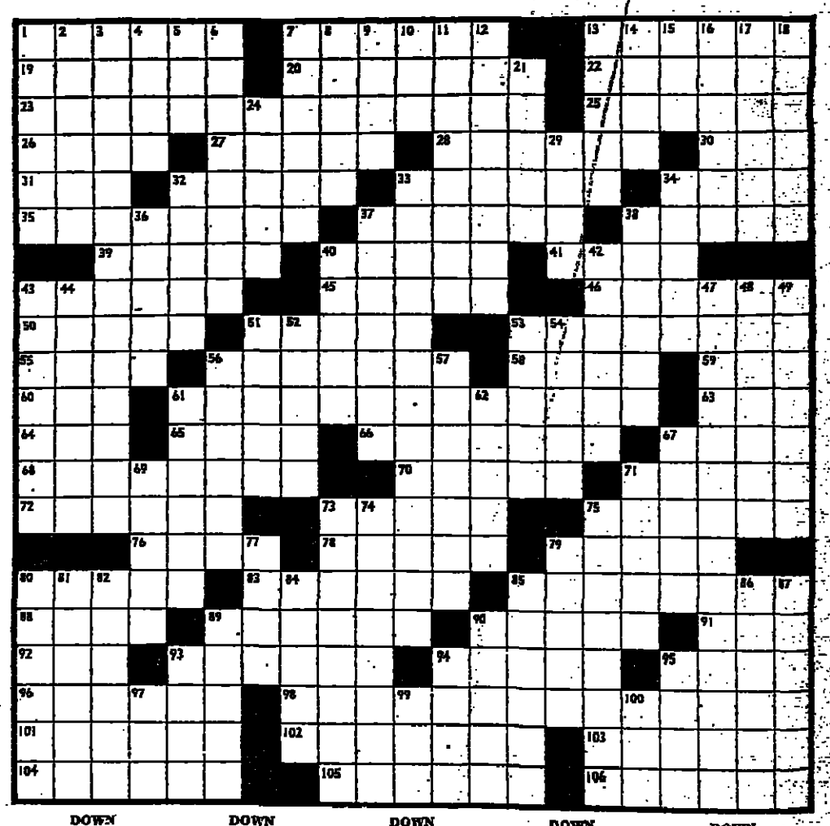
Herbert S. Parmet, author of "Eisenhower and the American Crusades," is an associate professor of history at Queensborough College of the City University of New York.

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

CHANNEL CROSSING



ACROSS

1 CBC country
7 Soaper shows
12 TV eye
19 Of deserts
20 Sweet pepper
21 Highest points
23 Newscasts, sportscasts, etc.
25 Certain TV films
26 Foot fringe
27 Drift
28 Suzette and *de Chine*
30 Ruby or Sandra
31 Midcoast land: Abbr.
32 French impressionist
33 Skimpy
34 Rumple
35 Proved wrong
37 Latin dances
38 Vexing company
39 Relieves
40 Knotlike
41 Glacial ridges
43 Guinea pigs
45 Northern Italian city
46 Creek and Choctaw, e.g.
50 Modify
51 Marsh birds
53 Runway
55 Minor British noble: Abbr.
56 TV-ad activity
58 Cheese
59 Late-late show time
60 Ocean: Abbr.
61 Times to bunch commercials
63 N. Z. vine
64 Meadow
65 Little dog
66 Artist's colors
67 Hint
68 Business-day break
70 Dance, in Paris
71 Money
72 Destine
73 Michelangelo work
75 —— heavy (vehement)
76 —— many words
78 Subsidiary building
79 Othello's kin
80 Signature of Groucho's brother
82 Athletic throwaway
85 Faces rivals
88 Win by effort
89 Man's name
90 Canned TV
91 Twitch
92 Give —— whirl
93 Ancient: Comb. form
94 Yields
95 Joyce locale
96 Rerun time
98 Fast-pitch experts
101 English jury examiners
102 Billiard item
103 Convincing
104 Street of learning
105 Investigates
106 TV-guest greetings

DOWN

1 Boston caper
2 Like an opera song
3 TV world at times
4 Iowa city
5 Morse signal
6 Synthetic fabrics
7 Startled
8 Swivel around
9 Desert ruler
10 Thing, in law
11 Good guy or cool chap
12 Fit for keeping
13 Dido
14 Sacred bull
15 Farrer
16 Mass flight
17 Try again
18 Evaluate
21 *Europe's 2d* largest lake
24 Weak consonants
29 Mexican money
32 Pondered
33 Where plugs are sparked
34 Kind of scout badge
36 Black out
37 Juvenile TV ad subject
38 Analyzes critically
40 The Flying Finn
42 Ore discovery
43 Vaquero's horse
44 Talent on trial
47 Certain zero hours
48 One-grained wheat
49 Caught fish in a way
51 Military cap
52 Made of a grain
53 Seconds
54 Vexed
56 Lines a well wall
57 Monastic people
61 Unfathomable person
62 Ease tension
67 Bizarre
69 Stone heap
71 Air stunts
73 Put a layout together
74 Enjoying success
75 Like some dorm freshmen
77 Asian vine
79 Broods morosely
80 Does a job on a bank
81 Adult
82 Friend of D'Artagnan
84 Violinist Stern
85 Nitpicks
86 One of the Horse
87 Perfumes
88 River land in Scotland
90 Book-cover entry
92 Hair ways
94 Snatch
95 —— Berenice
97 Extinct bird
99 Biafran
100 Top-rated

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

M	O	D	I	S	H		S	T	R	I	D	E	R	
O	N	A	I	R		T	R	O	N	O	R	E		A
R	U	I	S	T	H	E	W	R	O	N	G	W	A	Y
O	S	I	S	I	A		A	C	H	E	D		A	I
				T	I	O	N		S	I	A	G	E	S
D	U	C		H	A	T	I	S		L	I	A	G	E	R
A	P	H	R	I	A	S	E		R	E	V	I	E	R
S	I	R	I	U	S		T	E	N	O	R		A	N
B	O	N	E	D		F	U	N	D	Y		W	A	V
L	O	G	S		S	O	R	E	S		A	X	E	L
E	I	T	E		B	L	A	C	K	W	A	R	D	N
		O	B	F	U			H	J	E		L	I	B
	A	F	F	I	A	T		M	I	X	E	D	D	O
S	P	H	I	E	R	Y		E	D	I	T		G	R
A	I	N	E	M	I	D		W	A	I	S	T		S
L	O	A	D		W	I	N	O		F	U	V	I	E
O	R	E		C	A	P	I	T	A	L	I	Z	E	D
P	A	T	E	N	T	E	E		N	E	N	E	S	
		M	O	S	S		R	I	A	V	E	S		G
P	A	C	E	S		I	G	T		T	U	N	A	S
A	R	O	U	S	A	L		G	O	I	N	T	H	E
P	A	S	T	U	R	E		I	G	N	O	R	E	S
A	I	T	E	S	T	S		D	E	G	U	E	E	S

S	E	T	S	I	N									

[illegible]ror in 13th Inning Trips Pirates, 3-2



Puts Them Full Game Behind

By Parton Keese

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 28 (NYT).—A faux pas and a miscue in the 13th inning last night made the Pittsburgh Pirates 3-2 losers to the Philadelphia Phillies and cost them a chance to tie the idle New York Mets for first place in the National League's Eastern Division. Instead, Pittsburgh dropped one game behind with four to play.

Chris Zachary, the sixth Pirate pitcher in a contest in which both teams scored twice in the first inning and then not again until the Phils won it in the 13th, was the source of both mistakes.

Greg Luzinski had singled to lead off the 13th and was sacrificed to second by Bill Robinson. Zachary was ordered to walk Bob Boone intentionally, but his first wide pitch was too close to the plate and Boone stroked it into centerfield for a base hit. The surprised Luzinski held up at third.

With a one-ball, two-strike count on Larry Bowa, Zachary threw a low curve that bounced in front of the plate and then off Manny Sanguillen's mitt for a wild pitch, Luzinski scoring what proved to be the winning run.

If there is to be a turning point in this year's frantic Eastern Division race, Zachary's mistakes could be the ones Pirate fans will remember. They still remember the wild pitch that Bob Moose threw last year in the playoff against Cincinnati, when Pittsburgh lost the pennant in the final inning.

A Waste Pitch

"That was the first time in my 11-year career I didn't walk a guy intentionally when I wanted to," a very glum Zachary said after the game. "As for the wild pitch, I intended it to be a low curve, a waste pitch, but I just didn't get it out there."

"I always look for something to hit on an intentional walk like that," Boone said afterward. "I'd say that pitch had three inches of the plate. It was high, but it was in the strike zone. It would have been embarrassing if I had popped it up, but I was willing to take the chance."

About the wild pitch, Bowa explained:

"It was a slider and I suppose he was just trying to waste a pitch. But it hit the dirt right behind the plate and then it skidded. I think Sanguillen expected it to bounce up, but it just skidded between his legs."

Zachary, a 29-year-old right-hander who was purchased from Toledo last March, was brought up from Charleston of the International League Sept. 1 by the Pirates for their stretch drive. At the time, he had achieved the most victories in that league. Beginning in 1963, he has pitched on and off with Houston, Kansas City, St. Louis and Detroit.

Race at a Glance

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST
Remaining Games

Pittsburgh (4). Home — Montreal (3), Sept. 28-29-30; San Diego (1), Oct. 1, to be played only if necessary to club's playoff chances.
New York (4). Away—Chicago, Sept. 28-29-30.

[illegible]ets' Final Obstacle: Chicago Cubs

By Joseph Durso

CHICAGO, Sept. 28 (NYT).—[illegible] arrived in Chicago [illegible] with a small head cold [illegible] large headaches as [the] New York Mets reached the [illegible] final four games in [illegible] for the Eastern Division.

[illegible] were airborne while [the Pitts]burgh Pirates were losing [to] the Philadelphia Phillies in the [illegible] before the title fight [illegible]end: the Mets in four [against] the Cubs at Wrigley Field, [illegible] in three against the Expos at Three Rivers Stadium, Montreal.

"Another year gone by, another year older," Yogi said while glancing at a National League schedule.

"You mean you only aged one year in the last 12 months?" he was asked.

The manager of the Mets grinned and said, "More like 10 years, I guess."

Yogi also was aware that the Mets had won only 5 games in 14 against the Cubs this year, while Pittsburgh had beaten Montreal 13 of 18. In fact, the Expos had won only once in the Pirates' park. What conclusion did he draw from that brace of statistics?

"Then we ought to be playing the Pirates instead," he said, laughing.

Yogi Fretting

But Yogi was fretting as the Mets prepared for the last round in the league's Eastern Division free-for-all. And his chief concern was, that while the Mets had lost only two games in their last nine, the starting pitcher both times was Tom Seaver, the ace of his staff.

In Pittsburgh 10 days ago, Seaver was routed in three innings, in the last game the Mets dropped before streaking into first place with seven straight victories. He returned to beat the Pirates last Friday night, 10-2, with only three days of rest, one short of his normal span. Then, Wednesday night in the Mets' final appearance at Shea Stadium, the 28-year-old right-hander left after two innings, with the Mets losing to Montreal, 5-0.

They made a great comeback and caught the Expos by the end of the fifth, with Wayne Garrett supplying a three-run homer that gave him six round trips and 17 runs batted home in September. But in the seventh, Bob Bailey hit a two-run shot off Harry Parker, and Mike Marshall stopped the Mets sold over the final four and won, 8-5.

[M]ajor League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Eastern Division

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
[New] York	80	78	.506	—
[Pitts]burgh	79	79	.500	1
[St.] Louis	78	81	.491	2 1/2
[Mo]ntreal	77	82	.484	3 1/2
[Ch]icago	76	81	.481	4
[Ph]iladelphia	71	88	.447	9 1/2

Western Division

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
[Cinc]innati	98	61	.616	—
[Lo]s Angeles	95	66	[illegible]	5
[Sa]n Francisco	86	73	.541	12
[Ho]uston	81	79	.506	17 1/2
[At]lanta	75	84	[illegible]	[illegible]
[S]an Diego	60	100	[illegible]	39

*Clinched division title.

Thursday's Results

St. Louis 2, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Los Angeles at Atlanta, rain.

Friday's Games

New York at Chicago.
Montreal at Pittsburgh, night.
Philadelphia at St. Louis, night.
San Francisco at Cincinnati, night.
Los Angeles at San Diego, night.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Eastern Division

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	94	63	.543	—
Boston	85	73	.543	8 1/2
Detroit	84	75	.528	11 1/2
New York	78	81	.491	17 1/2
Milwaukee	74	84	.468	21
Cleveland	69	89	.437	26

Western Division

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
*Oakland	92	67	.579	—
Kansas City	87	72	.547	5
Minnesota	80	79	.503	12
California	77	82	.484	15
Chicago	76	83	.478	16
Texas	55	104	.316	37

*Clinched division title.

Thursday's Results

Chicago 3, Kansas City 2.
Detroit 5, Baltimore 2.
New York 2, Milwaukee 0.
California 5, Minnesota 4.

Friday's Games

Chicago at Oakland, night.
Minnesota at California, night.
Kansas City at Texas, night.
Detroit at New York, night.
Cleveland at Baltimore, 2, twinight.
Milwaukee at Boston, 2, twinight.

Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago .... 000 000 000—0 1 0
St. Louis .... 000 002 00x—2 8 0
Hooton, Paul (8) and Rudolph; Cleveland (14-10) and Simmons. L—Hooton (15-15).

Philadelphia . 200 000 000 000 1—3 11 0
Pittsburgh .. 200 000 000 000 0—2 8 0
Lersch, Diorio (9), Scarce (9), Culver (12), Wallace (13) and Boone; Kison, Hernandez (7), Giusti (9), Johnson (11), Foor (12), Zachary (13) and Sanguillen. W—Culver (7-5). L—Zachary (0-1). HR—Unser (11th), Oliver (20th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Kan City ... 100 001 000 0—2 8 0
Chicago ..... 100 100 000 1—3 9 0
Fitzmorris (5-3) and Martinez. Kaat (15-13) and Brinkman. HR—Bradford (8th).

Detroit .... 000 003 110—5 7 [illegible]
Baltimore ...... 010 000 001—2 7 1
Coleman (23-15) and Freehan; Garland, Reynolds (8) and Robles. L—Garland (0-1).

New York ...... 011 000 000—2 8 0
Milw. .... 000 000 000—0 9 1
Dobson (9-8) and Munson; Slaton (13-15) and Porter.

Minn. .... 300 001 000 00—4 10 3
Calif. .... 301 000 000 01—5 10 2
Goltz, Hands (3), Campbell (8) and Mitterwald; Ryan (21-16) and Torborg. L—Campbell (3-2).

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

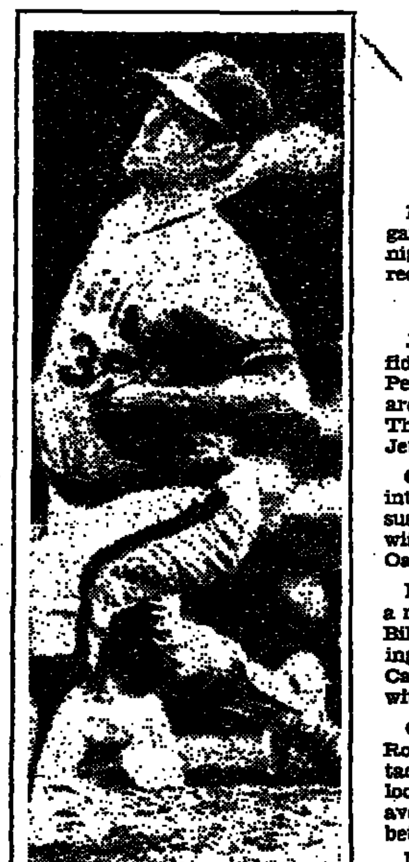
Sept. 28, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$9.57
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$8.47
(w) Amitalia Fund	$8.40
AMEXCOR BANQUE S.A.:	
— (d) Globvalor	SF71.90
(w) Andreae Equity	Can.$5.58
(w) Apollo(Tempus) iss.pr.	SF100.92
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$89.78
(w) Aries Fund	$33.48
(w) Asca Corporation	DM11.90
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$9.18
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$6.25
AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.($U.S.)	$3.76
— (w) Fd.Austral.Sterling	Aus.$2.78
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.25
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.60
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF931.95
— (d) Conbar	SF902.00
— (d) Grobar	SF758.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF938.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtF Growth Fund	$6.43
— (w) BtF Japan Fund	$11.28
— (w) BtF Trust S.A.	$11.53
— (w) BtF Income Fund	$9.58
(w) Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l.	$51.19
(w) Browninvest	$19.81
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$19.37
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$15.34
(d) Can. Sentr. Growth Fd.	Can $5.42
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.57
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.52
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF975
(d) Carbico N.V. "C" Sh.	$15.20
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fnd.	[illegible]
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	[illegible]
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	[illegible]
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	[illegible]
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V.	[illegible]
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	[illegible]
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l.	[illegible]
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	[illegible]
— (d) Intervalor	[illegible]
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	[illegible]
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$8.05
(w) D.G.C.	$56.32
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$10.37
(d) Delta Multifund	$10.10
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 9,383
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$11.[illegible]
— (w) Dr.Intercl.Inv.Fd.	[illegible]
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	[illegible]
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	[illegible]
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,[illegible]
(d) Eurunion	[illegible]
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	[illegible]
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	[illegible]
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	[illegible]
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	[illegible]
— (w) Fidelity World Fd.	[illegible]
(d) [illegible]	[illegible]
(d) Finance Union	[illegible]
(w) First/Fund	[illegible]
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	[illegible]
— (w) Int'l Min. Petr.Fd.	[illegible]
— (d) Austl.Ld&Prop.Fd.	Bah.$11.[illegible]
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$34.4[illegible]
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$87.0[illegible]
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	[illegible]
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	[illegible]
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF2,500
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF153.54
(d) Fonditalia	$12.90
(d) Fund of Nations	$8.27
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$7.56
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	Berm.$22.58
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	Berm.$8.64
(w) Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l	$8.58
(w) Hattemann Holdgs. NV	$4.63
(w) Hedged Investors	$11.62
(i) H.O.L.T./Hober	$29.4[illegible]
(d) ICOFUND	$11.51
(w) INGROW	$22.57
(d) Interfix	SF352.00
(d) Interfund S.A.	$13.20
(d) Interitalia	Lire 9,104
(w) Intermarket Fund	$107.21
(w) Int'l Income Fund	[illegible]
(r) Int'l Invest. Network	$18.13
(r) Int'l Fundinvest	Can.$5.12
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$48.28
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$11.41

(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$11.02
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$14.96
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$50.27
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$14.39
JARDINE FLEMING	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust.	$67.93
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund.	$48.33
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$14.95
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,797
(w) Keyfund	$7.93
(w) Kleinwort BensonIntF.	$11.77
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$18.96
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$20.28
LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:	
++(r) L&B-T 3-way Fd.Ltd	£0.98½
++(w) L&B-T Multi-wayFd.	SF478.00
++(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF489.50
(w) Luxfund	$73.02
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.89
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$4.91
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$8.68
(w) N.A.M.F.	$95.91
(w) Nippon Fund	$33.96
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.82
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$13.10
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$2.235
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$7.17
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,964
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,484
(d) Rentinvest	LF941
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$8.10
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$12.86
— (d) Global Fund	$8.70
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF86.45
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$5.59
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.48
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$7.32
— (d) Share Realty	$14.06
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$7.17
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$6.09
— (d) Harbor Fund	$7.70
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$10.15
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF6.76
— (d) I.F.P.	$9.77
(w) SMIT T	DM98.10
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parton Sw. R. Est.	SF1,460.50
— (r) Securswiss	$1,318.00
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$12.83
(w) Stand.& Poor Int Fd.	$189.16
(w) Star Fund	$7.47
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$7.42
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF422.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF98.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF112.49
(r) Talent-Global Fund	$12.67
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea.)	$27.43
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. NV	$37.95
(w) Tokyo Valor	$14.75
(w) Transpacific Fund	$17.75
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fund	$1.54
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.80
+ (r) Overseas (Stg) Ltd.	£12.90
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	£15.15
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF53.00
— (d) Bond Invest	SF90.25
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF100.50
— (d) Eurit Europ. Sh.	SF158.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF113.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF86.50
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF88.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF448.00
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF251.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF172.00
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM18.67
— (d) Europafonds	DM37.75
— (d) Unifonds	DM21.11
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.31
— (d) Unispecial I	DM58.73
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$3.19
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$16.90
(w) Universal Sav. Equity	Can.$7.96
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$5.82
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,433.35
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$1,606.86
(d) World Equity Gth Fd.	$551.51
(w) Worldwide Securities	$39.98
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,775.73

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — asked.



Ryan Breaks Koufax Mark

ANAHEIM, Calif., Sept. 28 (AP).—Nolan Ryan of the California Angels broke Sandy Koufax's single season major league strikeout record last night when he hurled a high inside fastball past Rich Reese in the 11th inning of a game against the Minnesota Twins for No. 383.

Ryan needed three fastballs to strike out Reese, a left-handed hitter. The Angels won, 5-4.

The 26-year-old right-hander came to the Angels before the 1972 season after four years with the New York Mets.

The 6-foot-2, 195-pounder from Refugio, Texas, who tied a major league record by pitching two no-hitters this season, surrendered 10 hits and struck out 17 Twins through 11 innings.

Coody Takes 3d-Round Lead As Hail Delays Scotland Golf

TURNBERRY, Scotland, Sept. 28 (NYT).—The 18th green was white with hailstones as Tom Weiskopf sank his final putt today for a 72 to tie for second at 216 in the $140,000 John Player Golf Classic.

In another day of weather fluctuation, with rain, sunshine, heavy wind and hail forcing a 45-minute halt, Charlie Coody of Abilene, Texas, took the 54-hole lead by four strokes with an aggregate of 212. "I always avoid playing golf on windy days back home," said Coody, who maneuvered through 30-mph squalls to score a 70 after an incoming 32.

Neil Coles of England, who led Coody by a stroke beginning this fantastic day, which Weiskopf called "hit and hope golf," was paired with the Texan. Coles lost his edge immediately by knocking his second shot through a cottage window left of the first fairway, where he finally took a six. Coles ended with a 79 for 220 tied for sixth.

Weiskopf's 33 tied former U.S. and British Open champion Tony Jacklin, who had a 74 for 216, three over par. Tommy Horton, the 32-year-old Englishman who is the Nigerian champion and who gained a place in this select 36-man field when Dave Hill of the United States returned home after the Ryder Cup matches, had a remarkable 69. Despite the conditions, he came back in 32 for 218.

The Weekend Outlook

National Football League Activity

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (NYT).—The following games will be played this Sunday and Monday night in the National Football League. The team records are in parentheses.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Jets (1-1-0) at Buffalo (1-1-0)—Jets have confidence in Al Woodall as sub for Joe Namath. Perhaps team unity will emerge now. The Bills are babies, 34 players in third pro season or less. They could not stop John Riggins last year. Choice: Jets by 4.

Oakland (1-1-0) at Kansas City (1-1-0)—Raiders intend to run right over the Chiefs, who have no sustained offense. Len Dawson is injured again with sore right shoulder but will play. Choice: Oakland by 7.

Pittsburgh (2-0-0) at Houston (0-2-0)—This is a mismatch because Steelers have been outstanding. Bill Peterson, Oiler coach, says, "We've been playing too conservatively. I might open up like the Cardinals did against the Redskins." Open up with what? Choice: Pittsburgh by 15.

Cincinnati (1-1-0) at San Diego (1-1-0)—Tim Rossovich, Charger middle-linebacker who made 16 tackles against O.J. Simpson and Buffalo, will be looking for Essex Johnson, Bengals' star runner averaging 8.5 yards per carry. Chargers have the better defense. Choice: Cincinnati by 3.

New England (0-2-0) at Miami (1-1-0)—The Dolphin offense ranks 11th in conference in yards gained. It will get well against the poor Patriots. Choice: Miami by 20.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Green Bay (1-0-1) at Minnesota (2-0-0)—Packers expect to start Jim Del Gaizo at quarterback. He led them to last-minute tie against Lions. Vikings gave up lots of yards, 727, to two running teams, Oakland and Chicago, but only 29 points. They expect more of same. Choice: Minnesota by 6.

Atlanta (1-1-0) at Detroit (0-1-1)—That's the Falcons . . . 62 points scored the first Sunday, zero the next. Lions are just as scattered with Greg Landry, their good quarterback, off to a poor start, six intercepted passes so far. Choice: Detroit by 6.

Los Angeles (2-0-0) at San Francisco (1-1-0)—John Hadl has completed 80 percent of his passes for Rams. He never had it so good at San Diego. John Brodie, who has been just as sharp, may find some pigeons in Ram secondary with Dave Elmendorf hurt. 49ers last beat old rival in 1970 and 1967 before that. Choice: San Francisco by 3.

St. Louis (2-0-0) at Dallas (2-0-0)—Roger Finnie, former Jet, replaced Ernie McMillan, stalwart of Cardinals' offensive line now injured after 162 consecutive games. Roger Staubach will find St. Louis pass defense vulnerable. Choice: Dallas by 10.

Washington (1-1-0) at Philadelphia (0-1-1)—Most sought-after film among coaches is Cardinals' 27-point second half against Redskins. Bill Kilmer stays on as Redskin quarterback. George Allen goes against his old quarterback, Roman Gabriel, and an old assistant, Mike McCormack, who would love to beat him. Choice: Washington by 11.

INTERCONFERENCE

Chicago (0-2-0) at Denver (1-1-0)—Minnesota's Bud Grant had the definitive word on the Bears: "They deal in confusion. They're difficult to play." Bronco running backs Floyd Little and Joe Dawkins have leg injuries. Otis Armstrong and Bob Anderson are reserves. Choice: Denver by 3.

Giants (1-0-1) at Cleveland (1-1-0)—Giants beat Browns convincingly in final exhibition. Browns welcome return of Bo Scott, who blocks for Leroy Kelly. With Scott absent, Kelly averaged only 2 yards per carry. Choice: Giants by 4 points.

New Orleans (0-2-0) at Baltimore (0-2-0)—If Saints continue to give up 51 points per game, they'll smash league record of most points allowed in season, 501 by 1966 Giants. Everything happening to Colts. The center, Ken Mendenhall, has such bad poison ivy he probably won't play. Choice: Baltimore by 8.

Top Individuals In Pro Football

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Scoring

	TD	FG	PAT	Pts.
Anderson, St. Louis	6	0-0	0-0	36
Gossett, San Francisco	0	7-9	4-4	25
Dempsey, Philadelphia	0	6-7	4-4	22
Cox, Minnesota	0	6-7	4-4	22
Gogolak, New York	0	5-8	6-6	21
Bakken, St. Louis	0	4-5	8-8	20
R. Johnson, New York	3	0-0	0-0	18
Marcol, Green Bay	0	5-7	3-3	18

Rushing

	Att.	Yds.	Avg.	TD
R. Johnson, New York	54	208	3.9	3
Hill, Dallas	44	201	4.6	1
Bertelsen, Los Angeles	44	195	4.4	1
Brockington, Green Bay	43	191	4.4	1
McCutcheon, Los Angeles	40	185	4.6	0
Metcalf, St. Louis	31	157	5.1	0
Sullivan, Philadelphia	31	154	5.0	1
Foreman, Green Bay	25	142	5.7	0

Passing

	Att.	Com.	Yds.	TD	Int.
Gabriel, Philadelphia	65	36	389	3	3
Shiner, Atlanta	24	15	244	3	1
Kilmer, Washington	40	24	290	3	0
Hart, St. Louis	57	34	489	3	1
Hunter, Green Bay	25	12	187	1	0
Tarkenton, Minnesota	49	25	376	2	2
Gabriel, Philadelphia	65	36	389	3	3
Staubach, Dallas	37	19	215	3	3

Receiving

	No.	Yds.	Avg.	TD
Tucker, New York	14	210	15.0	0
Taylor, Washington	12	192	16.0	2
V. Washington, San Francisco	11	86	7.8	0
Carmichael, Philadelphia	10	154	15.4	2
Foreman, Minnesota	10	90	9.0	1
Anderson, St. Louis	9	119	13.2	2
Sullivan, Philadelphia	9	47	5.2	0
McCutcheon, Los Angeles	8	86	10.8	1

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Scoring

	TD	FG	PAT	Pts.
Little, Denver	5	0-0	0-0	30
Blanda, Oakland	0	7-7	1-1	22
Gerela, Pittsburgh	0	6-6	5-5	21
Simpson, Buffalo	3	0-0	0-0	18
Turner, Denver	0	6-8	2-2	14
Yepremian, Miami	0	2-2	4-6	14
Cockroft, Cleveland	0	3-3	3-3	12

Rushing

	Att.	Yds.	Avg.	TD
Simpson, Buffalo	51	353	6.9	2
E. Johnson, Cincinnati	26	221	8.5	2
Fuqua, Pittsburgh	42	180	4.3	1
Gresham, Houston	25	154	6.2	0
Csonka, Miami	32	151	4.7	0
Hubbard, Oakland	36	149	4.1	0
Smith, Oakland	30	146	4.9	0
Little, Denver	39	144	3.7	5

Passing

	Att.	Com.	Yds.	TD	Int.
Beathard, Kansas City	20	15	198	2	0
Woodall, New York	28	19	131	3	1
Bradshaw, Pittsburgh	37	20	294	3	2
Anderson, Cincinnati	62	33	372	1	1
Plunkett, New England	57	33	134	0	2
Namath, New York	37	19	240	0	1
Phipps, Cleveland	55	27	307	2	3
Griese, Miami	40	23	198	2	2

Receiving

	No.	Yds.	Avg.	TD
Hill, Buffalo	10	155	15.5	0
Taylor, Kansas City	9	198	22.0	0
Barkum, New York	9	152	16.9	0
E. Johnson, Cincinnati	9	101	11.2	0
Rucker, New England	8	123	15.4	0
Little, Denver	8	92	11.5	0
Clark, Cincinnati	8	55	6.9	0
Caster, New York	7	90	12.9	0

Stewart May Quit Car Racing After Watkins Glen

WATKINS GLEN, N.Y., Sept. 28 (AP).—Jackie Stewart will decide within the next month whether he will drive a racing car again.

"It is a decision that has to be made, because so much depends on it," Stewart said.

"I plan to go home as soon as possible after Sunday's (Oct. 7) U.S. Grand Prix and give it a week or so of thought. Then I will make a decision, and it will be based on what I think is best for me and the people around me."

Some people associated with the Scotsman in sponsorships and commercial ventures say Stewart will quit the sport that has made him rich and famous and has also brought him grief.

One source said Stewart is under "immense pressure to quit now, while his career still is at a peak. After all, most of his closest driver friends are gone, killed in race accidents. Piers Courage, Jimmy Clark, Bruce McLaren, Jochen Rindt, Jo Siffert, Joachim Bonnier—they were all close friends and neighbors. The friends he has left, the ones he chooses to be close to, do not want to lose Stewart."

The source said Stewart's wife, Helen, is a leader in the group insisting that he quit.

"After all, he has done everything he set out to do in motor racing," the source said, pointing to the fact that Stewart this year won his third world championship, set a record for championship points accumulated in a single season, holds the career record for grand prix victories with 26 and is the all-time leader in championship points.

Stewart recently admitted that he's under pressure to quit but also made points in favor of his continuing to race.

"It is not a question of achievements," he said. "Maybe I have accomplished all the things I wanted to do. But I'm only 34, and I am driving better than I have ever driven before. And it's rather difficult to quit doing things you do well.

"What I do, whether I decide to continue for another year, or even two, or whether I decide to quit, has a lot of bearing on what the other formula one teams will do next year.

"Someone would have to move into my seat, and that decision needs to be made, too, as soon as possible," he said, admitting there probably would be a scramble among other drivers to succeed him with the Ken Tyrrell team.

Stewart has won 24 of his career-record 26 grand prix triumphs in cars either built or managed by Tyrrell.

By his admission a millionaire, Stewart said he never had signed a driver contract for more than a year at a time, and that he has "an open door" for next year.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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AU-PAIR FOR AMERICAN FAMILY afternoons, private room. Call: Paris, 224-19-41.

AU-PAIR for Australian family. Call: Paris, 723-64-77.

Art Buchwald

The Tennis Ball Crisis

WASHINGTON. — Everyone in the governement refuses to talk about it, but the United States faces the most severe tennis ball shortage in its history. The reason for the official silence is the people in power realize that while Americans can do without beef, wheat, gasoline and oil, they cannot survive without tennis balls.



Buchwald

I confronted an official of the Office of Emergency Planning and asked him: "What are you doing about the tennis ball shortage?" His face went white and he said: "How did you find out about it?"

"I went into 21 stores and they had no *tennis balls*," I said.

"You can't keep any secrets in this town," he said disgustedly.

"Then you admit there is a tennis ball shortage."

"I'll be very honest with you, but I must warn you if the story gets out you could throw the country into chaos. At the rate Americans are using tennis balls, we will be out of them by 1974."

"How did it happen?" I asked.

"Five years ago, there were five million people playing tennis in the United States. Today, there are 30 million. In another year there could be 50 million. There just aren't enough tennis balls to go around."

* * *

"Does the President know about this?"

"He's been kept informed. The trouble is not only that the United States is using up tennis balls at a phenomenal rate, but there is a worldwide demand for them. The Japanese and the Germans are buying up all the tennis balls they can.

"The Soviet Union has been negotiating fo tennis ball futures. If the Chinese ever start playing tennis, that's the end of the game as we know it."

"Can't you increase tennis ball production?"

"We are turning out tennis balls as fast as we can make them. But people are using them faster. We've already *had* reports of riots from several tennis clubs because people have refused to return tennis balls to the next court after the balls were hit onto their court. Also there have been cases of people stealing balls from unguarded lockers. When the situation gets desperate in the spring of next year, this country could have tennis players in the streets."

"That's your big fear?"

"It certainly is. If you know anything about tennis players you know they can be *really* mean people. That's why they play tennis in the first place. You take their tennis balls away from them and heaven knows what will happen. We're not talking about poor people now. We're talking about the establishment in this country. They're not used to doing without. When they get their backs up there is no telling what they'll do with their rackets."

* * *

"Do you have any contingency plans for the tennis ball shortage?"

"The President is considering rationing tennis balls—one can to a person a week. He is also going to ask Congress to pass a law making lobbing illegal."

"Why?"

"More balls are lost on lobbing than on any other shot. If the situation deteriorates further, the President will order refineries to stop making fuel oil and devote their entire production to synthetic tennis balls."

"Those are drastic measures."

"We are also asking countries to pay us for our exports in tennis balls instead of gold."

"Well at least you're on top of the crisis," I said.

"We've got to be. President Nixon has promised the nation a generation of tennis. He can't keep his promise if he doesn't have any tennis balls."

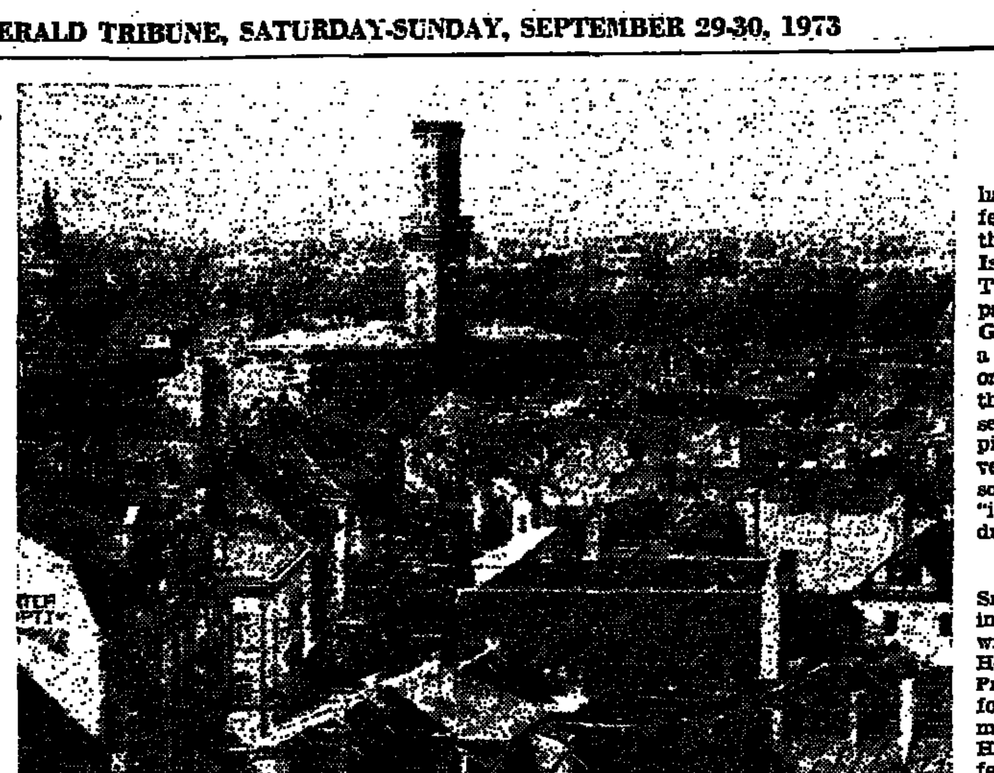
Part of London Tower To Close for Repairs

LONDON, Sept. 28 (UPI).—The Bloody Tower, at the Tower of London, will close Monday for a two-year period for renovation and repair, a spokesman for Britain's Environment Department said.

The tower is one of 13 towers at the fortress on the north bank of the Thames and is normally visited by about 14,000 tourists a day during the summer, the spokesman said.

Kissinger: The Talk of His Hometown

By Donald A. MacGillis



A view of Fuerth, West Germany, where Henry A. Kissinger was born.

FUERTH, West Germany (IHT).—As proud as any town is when one of its own makes good, the northern Bavarian city of Fuerth is basking in the glory reflected by Henry A. Kissinger, the first foreign-born American secretary of state.

In fact, if Mr. Kissinger had not been nominated by President Nixon as the successor at State to William Rogers, he would have been able to attend a ceremony in his honor here planned for earlier this month. The city fathers want to bestow on him Fuerth's highest award, the Golden Citizens Medal.

But the ceremony, which had already been rescheduled at the request of the White House from Sept. 12 to Sept. 11, had to be postponed when the nomination, with the attendant Senate committee hearing, was announced. No new date for the award presentation has been set.

As early as 1958, when Mr. Kissinger was gaining his reputation as a strategist in international affairs, the city of Fuerth had gratefully claimed as a lost son the Harvard professor, whose family, as Jews, was forced to leave Nazi Germany in 1938. Henry was then 15. The circumstances under which the Kissingers left Fuerth have not affected the city's elation at his success.

Analysis of Thoughts

"Every time his name is in the news, we remind our readers where he came from," said Willi Woerthmueller, a reporter for the local newspaper, the Fuerther Nachrichten.

In 1958, that newspaper devoted a page and a quarter to Mr. Kissinger, including an analysis of his thoughts on national security in the age of nuclear standoff. The headline of the story was "America's Clausewitz was banned from Fuerth's City Schools," an ironic allusion to the closing of public schools to Jewish students after the Nazi take-over. Kissinger's father, Louis, was forced to give up his job as high school teacher in Fuerth in 1933.

For the 1958 article the newspaper asked Kissinger to contribute any particular memories he had of his childhood in this industrial city of about 100,000 residents. He wrote back: "My life in Fuerth seems *to have passed without leaving any deep* impressions. I can recall no interesting or amusing occurrences. But I still remember very well that I was a fanatic fan of the Kleeblatt eleven (a local soccer club)."

The Kissingers left Fuerth for New York City Aug. 20, 1938, just three months ahead of the infamous "Crystal Nights" of November that year when the Nazi regime made Jews and their homes, synagogues and businesses fair game for toughs and vandals. Although Heinz—Kissinger's first name before coming to America—and his brother Walter reportedly suffered bullying and name-calling in Fuerth, Mr. Kissinger has said that his Fuerth experiences have never played a role in his reflections on international politics.

A Lecture

The Kissingers still have friends in Fuerth. A former student of Louis Kissinger, Karl Witzsch, corresponds with the elder Kissingers regularly. Henry's parents, Mr. Witzsch said, have returned to Fuerth twice since the war; Henry, once.

On that occasion in 1959, Kissinger was invited to present a lecture in the City Council hall. Fuerth Buergermeister Heinrich Stranka remembers the talk as "a serious, interesting discussion of security matters."

Except for Mr. Kissinger, Fuerth has very little that would distinguish it for Americans from other West German cities. "We have the headquarters of Quelle, the biggest mail order firm *in Europe*, and the electric appliance company Grundig, but otherwise we live in the shadow of Nuremberg," a local reporter said, referring to Fuerth's neighbor more than four times its size to the east.

Nuremberg, an ancient trading crossroads, was one of Hitler's favorite cities and was picked by him for the Nazi party's tumultuous conventions. This was one shadow cast by the larger city that Fuerth managed to avoid. With a long history of tolerance to Jews, the city absorbed thousands into its population during persecutions in Nuremberg and other northern Bavarian cities. Hitler, while lavishing attention and mammoth building projects on Nuremberg, scorned Fuerth as a *Judenstadt*.

The Fuerth City Council voted back in June, when Kissinger was still just national security affairs adviser to the President, to make him a *Goldener Buerger*. He will share the honor with former West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard, among others. There can be no more than 12 medal holders at any time.

"It's a very important thing here in Fuerth," Buergermeister Stranka said. "We don't give it to everybody, the way some cities do."

PEOPLE: *Birthday Party For George Gershwin*



George Gershwi[n] ...*would have* [...]

"George Gershwin, who would have been 75 Wednesday, was feted in absentia at the oasis that will be forever '21,'" writes Israel Shenker in The New York Times. "Lyrics of homage at the party given by his sister, Frances Gershwin Godowsky, were spoken a capella by old friends in memory of the composer." Music at the party was by Gershwin himself (who died in 1937)—player piano rolls which included his versions of "Swanee" and "Rhapsody in Blue," and, Shenker says, "it was almost enough to turn dry martinis into champagne."

* * *

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE: Nola Smith says that any women seeking a job in government should write to her in care of the White House. Mrs. Smith, a Texan, is President Nixon's new recruiter for women executives in government. She says that the White House talent bank could use more females. There are usually several men and a few women proposed for every presidential appointment, creating a situation in which the percentages work against women, she says. In addition to seeking more applicants, Mrs. Smith says that she plans to speak to men who do government hiring and see to it that they begin hiring more women. Meanwhile, women should "write directly to me at the White House, preferably with experience résumés."

* * *

TAKING THE PLUNGE: Vicki O'Dell and Roger Miller, who were married in a swimming pool. Miller, 19, and his bride met and fell in love in the summer of 1969 when both their families lived in the same apartment complex and the two swam in the building's pool. They were married in the same pool: the bride in a two-piece purple swim suit with a lace wedding jacket, the groom in what he called "tuxedo" swim trunks because they had stripes down the side. The service was performed by Joe Cooper, a justice of the peace, who waded into the shallow end of the pool, barefoot and with his pants rolled up.

* * *

Princess Anne and Capt. Mark Phillips will move into a home on the grounds of Sandhurst Military Academy in spite of fears that it could be a security risk, a Buckingham Palace spokesman said. Queen Elizabeth II, he said, had been advised that all security factors had been examined and the house w[as suit]able for the couple who [will wed] Nov. 14. Recent reports s[aid] security men were worri[ed that] the home, which is bein[g done] up at the cost of about [...] could become a target fo[r kidnap]ers and snipers.

* * *

Sylvester "Sly" Stewart[, lead singer and mem]ber of the Sly and the [Family] Stone rock group, has bee[n put] on one year's probation [and a re]habilitative program fo[r drug] users in Los Angeles. [Stewart] was convicted of drug po[ssession] after authorities found [small] amounts of cocaine, m[arijuana] *and 600 sedative* pills [at his] home.

* * *

The 15-year-old guru [Maharaj] Ji showed up two hours [late for] a scheduled public lec[ture in] Paris Thursday night a[nd left] hastily after members of [the au]dience tossed paper ai[rplanes,] tomatoes and eggs. [Two] months ago a man in [Detroit] threw a pie in the face of [Maha]raj Ji, the spiritual leader [of the] Divine Light Mission. [...] thousand persons waited [in the] street outside the Mutuali[té au]ditorium unable to get i[nto the] hall where the 3,000 seat[s were] full. But the guru was [greeted] with shouts of "down [with] fascism." Before leaving [the] stage Maharaj Ji blesse[d the] crowd.

—SAMUEL JUST[...]

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HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR, 5 Rue Daunou, will be closed from 3 p.m. Oct. 2 till 4 a.m. Oct. 3. Reason: Private party for S.S. Poursuiveur.

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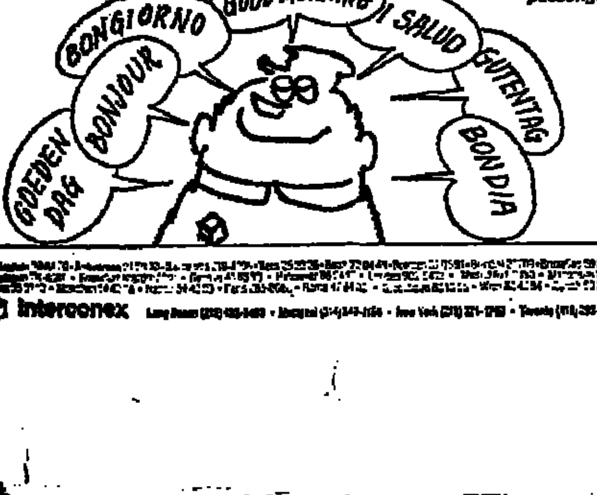
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